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OF LAWTON, OKLAHOMA, 1960

A DISSERTATION

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FLOYD^{W.} DURHAM, Jr.

Norman, Oklahoma

1963

PERSONAL INCOME IN THE STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
OF LAWTON, OKLAHOMA, 1960

APPROVED BY

Wm Beach
A. J. Kender, Jr.
Jim E. Reese
Paul A. Brinker
Donald J. Benthoing

DISSERTATION COMMITTEE

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES	vii
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	xiv
 Chapter	
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. THE INSTITUTIONAL BACKGROUND OF THE LAWTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA	19
Introduction Fort Sill Development of the Lawton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area Summary	
III. THE STRUCTURE OF INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE LAWTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA	38
Introduction Covered Employment Wage and Salary Employment Agriculture Mining Construction Manufacturing Trade Transportation and public utilities Finance and banking Nonmilitary government employment Federal civilian State and local school State and local nonschool Self employment Unemployment Summary	

Chapter	Page
IV. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FORT SILL LABOR FORCE	77
Introduction	
Questionnaire Methodology	
Economic Characteristics of the Fort Sill Labor Force	
Age	
Marital status	
Stability of employment	
Handicapped employment	
Home occupancy status	
Place of previous residence	
Place of current residence	
Media of transportation	
Driving time and driving distance	
Summary	
V. WAGES AND SALARIES OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA	118
Introduction	
Age	
Marital status	
Handicapped employees	
Length of service	
State of previous residence	
County of previous residence	
County of current residence	
Summary	
VI. PERSONAL INCOME	136
Introduction	
Wage and Salary Disbursements	
The Private Sector	
Farms	
Non-agricultural wages and salaries	
Firms with four or more employees	
Firms with less than four employees	
The Public Sector	
Federal civilian wages and salaries	
Federal military net payrolls	
State and local school	
State and local non-school	
Other Industries	
Other Labor Income	
Personal Contributions for Social Insurance	
Summary	

Chapter	Page
VII. PERSONAL INCOME	156
Proprietors' Personal Income	
Farm proprietors' income	
Nonfarm proprietors' income	
Property Income	
Transfer Payments	
Introduction	
Federal	
Old age, survivors and disability insurance	
benefits	
State and veterans unemployment benefits	
Railroad retirement	
Federal civilian pensions	
Payments to nonprofit institutions	
Military retirement	
State and local government	
State and local government pensions	
Direct relief	
Other	
Business transfer payments	
Personal contributions for social insurance	
Personal Income in Comanche County	
Per capita personal income, Comanche County, 1960	
Fort Sill's direct contribution to personal income	
VIII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	186
APPENDIX	194
BIBLIOGRAPHY	200

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. A Comparison of Personal Income and Gross National Product, 1947-1961	3
2. Personal Income by Major Sources, Oklahoma, 1947-1961 . . .	5
3. Percentage Distribution of Personal Income by Major Sources, Oklahoma, 1947-1961	7
4. Population in the Lawton Standard Metropolitan Statistical and Bordering Counties, Census Year 1960 . .	13
5. Military Complement, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Selected Years, 1907-1960	26
6. Population in the Lawton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, by Census Year, 1910-1960	29
7. Population Changes in the Lawton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, 1950-1960	30
8. Population in Counties Surrounding Comanche County, by Census Year, 1940 to 1960	31
9. Average Yearly Residential, Commercial, Industrial, and Municipal Gas Meter Connections, Lawton, Oklahoma, 1950, 1961, and 1962	33
10. Average Yearly Residential and Commercial Electric Meters in Use in Lawton, Oklahoma, 1950 through 1962 . .	34
11. Number and Type of Business Enterprises of Comanche County Organized Towns Other Than Lawton	36
12. Labor Force and Employment Trends, City of Lawton, Annually, 1954-1962	39
13. Employed Persons, by Type of Employment, City of Lawton and Lawton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, Census Year, 1960	40

Table	Page
14. Comparison of Total Employment in Comanche County, Oklahoma by Bureau of the Census and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, 1960	41
15. Wage and Salary Estimates, Comanche County, Oklahoma, March 1959, by Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance and Oklahoma Employment Security Commission . .	42
16. Number of Farms, Type of Ownership, and Average Size of Farms in Comanche County, Oklahoma, 1910-1959	46
17. Value of Farm Products Sold in the Lawton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, Census Years 1910-1959 . .	47
18. Total Construction Permits for all Classes of Construction Issued by the City Inspector's Office, Lawton, Oklahoma, 1947-1961	51
19. Number of Firms and Employees in Manufacturing and Value Added by Manufacturing in Comanche County, 1929, 1939, 1947, 1950 and 1958	53
20. Firms Engaged in Manufacturing by Industrial Type, Lawton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, 1959	54
21. Manufacturing Employment in Comanche County, Oklahoma, by Type of Products Produced, First Quarter, 1959	56
22. Number of Firms and Volume of Employment and Sales of Wholesale and Retail Trade in Lawton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area and City of Lawton, 1958	57
23. Employment in Wholesale and Retail Trade, Lawton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, First Quarter, 1959	59
24. Employment in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities, Lawton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, Census Year, 1960	60
25. Total Bank Deposits and Bank Capitalization, City of Lawton, Selected Years, 1950-1962	63
26. Employment in Financial Institutions, First Quarter, 1959, Lawton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area . . .	65
27. Service Trade Establishments in the Lawton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, 1958	66

Table	Page
28. Employment in Service Trades, Comanche County, Oklahoma, First Quarter, 1959	68
29. Federal Civilian Employment in Comanche County, Oklahoma, December 31, 1950 and 1960, by Executive Branch	70
30. Average Number of Employees, City of Lawton and Comanche County, Oklahoma, 1950, 1960, and 1962	71
31. Self Employment in the Lawton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, Census Year 1960	73
32. Major Occupation Group of Experienced Unemployed, Comanche County and City of Lawton, 1960	74
33. Distribution by Budgetary Group of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire, September, 1962	82
34. Residence of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Responding to Questionnaire, September, 1962, by Job Title	83
35. Percentage Distribution of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire, September, 1962, by Job Title	85
36. Age Level of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Responding to Questionnaire, September, 1962	87
37. Per Cent Distribution of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire, by Age Level, September, 1962	89
38. Median Age Level of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire, September, 1962. .	90
39. Marital Status of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire, September, 1962. .	92
40. Percentage Distribution of Marital Status of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire, September, 1962.	93
41. Length of Service of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire, September, 1962. .	95

Table	Page
42. Length of Total Civil Service of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire September, 1962	97
43. Length of Time in Pay Grade of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire, September, 1962	98
44. Distribution of Handicapped Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire, September, 1962	100
45. Home Occupancy Status of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire, September, 1962. .	102
46. Percentage Distribution of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire, September, 1962, by Home Occupancy Status.	103
47. Distribution of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire, September, 1962, by County of Previous Oklahoma Residence	105
48. State of Previous Residence of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire, September, 1962	106
49. Place of Current Residence of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire, September, 1962	108
50. Percentage Distribution of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire, September, 1962, by County of Current Residence	109
51. City of Current Residence of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire, September, 1962	111
52. Method of Transportation of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire, September, 1962	112
53. Driving Time of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire, September, 1962	114
54. Driving Distance of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire, September, 1962. .	115

Table	Page
55. Mean Wage and Salary Income of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire by Age Level, September, 1962	119
56. Percentage Distribution of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Responding to Questionnaire, September, 1962, by Income Class	120
57. Mean Wage and Salaries of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire, by Marital Status, September, 1962	122
58. Mean Wage and Salary Income of Handicapped Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Responding to Questionnaire, September, 1962.	123
59. Mean Wage and Salary Income of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire, by Length of Service, September, 1962	125
60. Mean Wage and Salary Income of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire, by Length of Total Civil Service, September, 1962.	126
61. Mean Wage and Salary Income of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire by State of Previous Residence, September, 1962.	127
62. Mean Wage and Salary Income of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire, by County of Previous Oklahoma Residence, September, 1962	129
63. Wage and Salary Income of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire, by Residence Inside and Outside Corporate Limits, September, 1962	130
64. Distribution of Wage and Salary Income by County of Residence of the Civilian Employees of the Fort Sill Military Reservation, Responding to Questionnaire, September, 1962	131
65. Total Wages and Salaries and Mean Wage and Salary of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire, Living Inside Corporate Limits, September, 1962	133
66. Wage and Salary Disbursements Paid to Civilian Employees of Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire, September, 1962, by County of Residence	134

Table	Page
67. Determination of Wage and Salary Income by Selected Industries for Firms with Four or More Employees, Comanche County, Oklahoma, 1960	142
68. Determination of Wage and Salary Income for Firms Having Less than Four Employees, Selected Industries, Comanche County, Oklahoma	144
69. Wages and Salaries for Selected Industries for Comanche County, Oklahoma, 1960.	145
70. Wages and Salaries of Federal Civilian Employees in Oklahoma and Comanche County, Annually, 1949-1961	148
71. Total Wages and Salaries Paid to State and Local Schools, by School Year Ending June 30, 1960-1962	149
72. Annual Payroll, City of Lawton and Comanche County, Oklahoma, 1950, 1960 and 1962	150
73. Total Government Wages and Salaries, Comanche County, 1960	151
74. Wage and Salary Disbursements, Comanche County, Oklahoma, 1960	154
75. Adjusted Gross Farm Income, State of Oklahoma and Comanche County, 1959 and 1960	160
76. Individual State Income Tax Returns for Proprietors' Income in Comanche County and Oklahoma for Selected Years	161
77. Proprietors' Income for Comanche County, Oklahoma, 1960 . .	163
78. State Income Tax Paid on Real Estate and Investments and Miscellaneous, State of Oklahoma and Comanche County, Selected Years, 1952-1959	166
79. Transfer Payments in Oklahoma, 1950-1961	168
80. Percentage Distribution of Oklahoma Transfer Payments, 1960	169
81. Number of Persons Receiving Old Age Survivors and Disability Insurance Benefits and Dollar Benefits Paid, Comanche County and the State of Oklahoma, 1954-1961	171

Table	Page
82. Total State, Federal Employees and Veterans Unemployment Benefits for Oklahoma and Comanche County, 1954-1961	172
83. Number of Army Officers and Enlisted Men Retired at Fort Sill and Still Living in Lawton Area Since 1958, by Rank, Average Years of Service, and Average Annual Retirement Pay	176
84. Direct Relief Disbursements Made by Oklahoma Public Welfare Department 1950-1961	179
85. Transfer Payments, Comanche County, 1960	180
86. Personal Income and Percentage Distribution in Comanche County, Oklahoma, 1960	182
87. Fort Sill's Direct Contribution to Personal Income in Comanche County, 1960	185

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure	Page
1. Per Cent Distribution of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire by Age Level, September, 1962.	88
2. Per Cent Distribution of Civilian Employees at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Responding to Questionnaire by Length of Service, September, 1962	96
Map A: Comanche County, Oklahoma, by Minor Civil Divisions	28

PERSONAL INCOME IN THE STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
OF LAWTON, OKLAHOMA, 1960

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The standard method of both regional and national economic inquiry prior to the decade of the 1930's did not include an examination of regional personal income or national personal income by industrial origin. Since the mid-thirties, however, estimates of national, personal, and per capita income have been recognized and accepted as a standard measure of the economy. Reasonably accurate estimates of national income exist in the United States since 1929. Estimates of national income have been extended back to the year 1799.¹

The United States Department of Commerce has, since 1935, published an increasingly detailed statistical description of the way the economy functioned under widely diverse conditions. These statistics, published monthly in Survey of Current Business, have the dual objective of "measuring the national output and placing it against the background of transactions which underlie its production and distribution."²

¹Robert F. Martin, National Income in the United States, 1799-1938 (New York: National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1939).

²U.S. Department of Commerce, National Income, 1954 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954), p. 27.

The development and application of the concepts of national income, personal income, and the other major accounts that form our national social accounting system have provided new information about the economy and have brought about revisions of definitions and concepts in order to improve the measurement of current income. In order to provide comparable data, the National Income Division has revised previous estimates in terms of new concepts.

Income Estimates for Small Areas

Although the National Income Division did not begin publishing data on personal income by states until 1940, there had existed considerable interest in income estimates for states, regions, and counties, and a recognition of the need for regional income analysis, and some attempts at the estimation of regional income since the decade of the twenties.

The concept of national income or gross national product is not readily adaptable for use in regional analysis. The concept of personal income, however, can be measured regionally. There is a close relationship between personal income and gross national product (Table 1). Personal income has averaged 87.4 per cent of gross national product in the period 1950-1962, and has grown at almost the same rate as gross national product.³ This relationship allows the economic growth of the nation to be compared to that of the region, state, standard metropolitan statistical area, or county.

³U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Base Survey of the Potomac River Service Area (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961), p. 23.

TABLE 1
A COMPARISON OF PERSONAL INCOME AND GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT,
1947-1961
(Billions of Dollars)

Year	Gross National Product	Personal Income	Personal Income as a Per Cent of GNP
1947	234.3	216.6	92.4
1948	259.4	235.9	90.9
1949	258.1	243.2	94.2
1950	284.6	251.4	88.3
1951	329.0	280.6	85.3
1952	347.0	306.0	88.2
1953	365.4	316.1	86.5
1954	363.1	315.9	87.0
1955	397.5	332.8	83.7
1956	419.2	357.2	85.2
1957	442.8	373.4	84.3
1958	444.5	397.5	89.4
1959	482.7	408.3	84.6
1960	503.4	429.6	85.3
1961	518.7	445.7	85.9

Sources: Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Report of the President (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963), p. 161; U.S. Department of Commerce, Personal Income Since 1929 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1955), p. 189; Survey of Current Business, August, 1958 and 1962, p. 15.

Personal income is one of the major tools of small area economic analysis. "It is the most comprehensive measure of economic activity that can be prepared on a geographical basis and provides an excellent yardstick for charting an area's economic growth."⁴ The personal income account also indicates structural changes in the economies of states and regions. Tables 2 and 3 show that the sources of personal income and the structure of the Oklahoma economy have changed as well as grown since 1947.

Two of the more important studies in regional income analysis in the past five years were made by the National Income Division. These studies use a methodology that is explained in the Economic Base Study of the Potomac River Service Area and in "Sources and Methods of Estimation" in the January 1959 issue of Survey of Current Business. These studies used the concept of personal income as one of the chief criteria for determining the economic base of these areas.

The trend toward urbanization has caused the Census Bureau to recognize the increased importance of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. These areas are not necessarily designated S.M.S.A.'s because of economic factors but by population criteria. Metropolis refers to "mother city." A Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area must have a "central city." This central city is a sphere of influence that extends beyond the limits of the city and, in many instances, beyond the county limits.

The 1960 Census revealed that 63 per cent of the population of the United States lived inside S.M.S.A.'s. Fifty-seven per cent of the

⁴Ibid.

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⁴Ibid.

TABLE 2

PERSONAL INCOME BY MAJOR SOURCES, OKLAHOMA, 1947-1961
(Millions of Dollars)

Item	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Personal Income	2,166	2,359	2,432	2,514	2,806	3,060	3,161	3,159
Wage and salary disbursements	1,087	1,259	1,312	1,412	1,650	1,848	1,935	1,965
Farms	40	51	47	39	45	41	40	35
Mining	126	152	155	164	186	207	220	224
Contract construction	59	76	85	89	103	118	116	112
Manufacturing	162	190	187	204	247	291	323	325
Wholesale and retail trade	230	263	273	295	323	345	355	367
Finance	36	42	44	51	56	60	64	69
Transportation	85	96	95	96	109	119	121	120
Communications and public utilities	33	38	38	36	41	45	45	46
Services	106	116	120	135	144	159	169	174
Government	200	222	249	280	373	437	451	455
Federal civilian	78	86	97	108	147	167	170	165
Federal military	32	37	42	55	96	126	120	120
State and local	90	99	110	117	130	145	161	178
Other	3	3	4	3	4	5	5	5
Other labor income	24	29	33	37	46	56	62	69
Proprietor's income	631	649	627	558	640	652	612	549
Farm	359	344	318	234	295	289	246	180
Nonfarm	272	305	309	324	345	362	366	369
Property income	224	247	273	303	304	332	362	387
Transfer payments	220	196	209	234	202	214	234	240
Less personal contributions for social insurance	20	21	23	30	36	41	43	51

TABLE 2--Continued

Item	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Personal Income	3,328	3,572	3,734	3,975	4,083	4,295	4,457
Wage and salary disbursements	2,902	2,260	2,326	2,388	2,521	2,597	2,700
Farms	39	35	30	40	38	36	39
Mining	243	266	268	260	266	254	262
Contract construction	120	132	132	140	159	162	162
Manufacturing	364	391	390	375	396	396	405
Wholesale and retail trade	384	416	429	435	465	491	504
Finance	74	83	88	93	102	112	118
Transportation	125	135	141	138	148	153	155
Communications and public utilities	48	86	91	92	46	46	47
Services	180	192	202	211	230	244	266
Government	478	516	546	497	616	644	680
Federal civilian	171	184	187	210	217	230	243
Federal military	124	123	128	139	141	138	136
State and local	183	209	232	248	258	275	302
Other	6	7	8	8	7	8	8
Other labor income	75	85	96	96	105	108	112
Proprietor's income	553	589	630	776	680	755	754
Farm	151	124	159	307	174	270	264
Nonfarm	402	464	470	470	506	485	490
Property income	401	424	449	459	502	554	577
Transfer payments	265	279	309	334	365	386	424
Less personal contributions for social insurance	59	66	74	78	89	104	110

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business (Washington: Government Printing Office, August, 1958, 1960, 1962), p. 15; U.S. Department of Commerce, Personal Income Since 1929 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1955), p. 189.

TABLE 3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL INCOME
BY MAJOR SOURCES, OKLAHOMA, 1947-1961

Item	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Personal Income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wages and salary disbursements	50.2	53.4	53.9	56.2	58.8	60.4	61.2	62.1
Farms	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.1
Mining	5.8	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.2
Contract construction	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.5
Manufacturing	7.5	8.1	7.7	8.1	8.8	9.5	10.2	10.3
Wholesale and retail trade	10.6	11.1	11.2	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.6
Finance	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2
Transportation	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
Communications and public utilities	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
Services	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5
Government	9.2	9.4	10.2	11.1	13.3	14.3	14.3	14.4
Federal civilian	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.4	5.2	5.5	3.8	3.8
Federal military	.1	1.6	1.2	2.3	3.4	4.1	5.1	5.4
State and local	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.4
Other	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2
Other labor income	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2
Proprietor's income	29.1	27.5	25.8	22.2	22.8	21.3	19.4	17.4
Farm	16.6	14.6	12.7	9.3	10.5	9.4	7.8	5.7
Nonfarm	12.6	12.9	13.0	12.9	12.3	11.8	11.5	11.7
Property income	10.3	10.5	11.2	12.0	10.8	10.8	11.5	12.2
Transfer payments	10.2	8.3	8.6	9.3	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.6
Less personal contributions for social insurance	.9	.9	.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6

TABLE 3--Continued

Item	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Personal income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wages and salary disbursements	63.0	63.3	62.3	60.1	61.7	60.5	60.6
Farms	1.2	1.0	.8	1.0	.9	.8	.9
Mining	7.3	7.4	7.2	6.5	6.5	5.9	5.9
Contract construction	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.6
Manufacturing	10.9	11.0	10.4	9.4	10.0	9.2	9.1
Wholesale and retail trade	11.5	11.6	11.5	10.9	11.4	11.4	11.3
Finance	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6
Transportation	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5
Communications and public utilities	1.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Services	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.7	6.0
Government	14.4	14.4	14.6	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.3
Federal civilian	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5
Federal military	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.1
State and local	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.8
Other	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Other labor income	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5
Proprietor's income	16.6	16.5	16.9	19.5	16.7	17.6	16.9
Farm	4.5	3.5	4.2	7.7	4.3	6.3	5.9
Nonfarm	12.1	13.0	12.6	11.8	12.4	11.3	11.0
Property income	12.0	11.9	12.0	11.5	12.3	12.9	12.9
Transfer payments	8.0	7.8	8.3	8.4	8.9	9.0	9.5
Less personal contributions for social insurance	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5

Note: Totals do not necessarily equal 100 due to rounding.

Source: Computed from Table 2.

Southwestern population and 43 per cent of Oklahoma's population live in S.M.S.A.'s. Total personal income and per capita personal income estimates of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas can be made, using revised versions of earlier regional analyses.

Three Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas are designated in Oklahoma: Tulsa, Oklahoma City, and Lawton. Of these three S.M.S.A.'s, only the Lawton S.M.S.A. is contained in a single county.

Purpose of This Study

The purpose of this study is to examine the available statistical data on the Lawton, Oklahoma Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area in order to provide a methodology for estimating total personal income by industrial origin and per capita personal income of this area, and to determine the Fort Sill Military Reservation's direct contribution to that income.

The total personal and per capita personal income determination will be dependent upon both published and unpublished statistical data. The analysis of the structure and contribution of Fort Sill civilian labor force will rely on a questionnaire covering 96 per cent of these employees.

The Lawton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area was designated by the 1960 Census of Population to be Comanche County, Oklahoma. The problem of the estimation of total personal income and per capita personal income for the area becomes less complicated because of (1) the county being designated the S.M.S.A., and (2) the relative isolation of the Lawton S.M.S.A. There are no towns of similar size or function in the counties immediately surrounding the Lawton S.M.S.A.

Uses of Regional Income Estimates

National income data have two broad, practical uses. One is for the purpose of influencing public policy.

These data are needed in the first place, when the automatic working of the market mechanism cannot be fully relied upon. The mitigation of business cycles and economic mobilization for National Defense are important instances in which our understanding of the economic mechanism, such as facilitated by the use of National Income Statistics is a prerequisite to intelligent action.⁵

Secondly, it is desirable to have a knowledge of the course of economic activity, even when influencing this course of events is not the intent. In addition to providing valuable economic data, economic analysis of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas provides valuable information for historians, social scientists, and social psychologists concerning social change and social organization. Public administrators find these data useful in determining tax policies, social service needs such as education, health, recreation, and public welfare needs. Industry and business find this information useful in defining sales areas, quotas, demand, the character of the market, and the desirability of plant location.

Methodology

The development of regional income estimates has historically involved two procedures: (1) the accumulation of wage and salary data from all reporting sources and (2) the estimation of all other kinds of

⁵U.S. Department of Commerce, National Income, 1954 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954), p. 27.

income (e.g., proprietors' income, dividends, rents and royalties, pensions, annuity and insurance payments, and other nonwage and salary income). The smaller the area for which the measure of income is prepared the more it will be influenced by regional and institutional factors.

There are two approaches generally used for the estimation of regional or county income. First, an investigation of a particular county independently of studies of other counties. This approach involves a census-type collection and enumeration that in most cases is costly, as it would make necessary the collection of statistics on the county's industry, population, power consumption, bank debits, commercial and retail activities, and detailed tabulations based on income tax returns and data from sample surveys and direct inquiries. Second, a two-level approach to the problem: (a) obtaining the total state personal income disaggregated into as many sectors as can be accurately handled; and (b) the apportioning of these amounts among the counties of the state using the best set of indicators or allocators available.

The methodology of estimating the personal income of Comanche County, Oklahoma, in this study uses the second of these methods--the allocation method. Due to the absence of current data, the census method will be used in the analysis of the civilian labor force of Fort Sill. The uniqueness of this problem demands the use of a methodology which will provide information that currently does not exist. A large part of the study involved the selection of allocators that can be used to determine the portion of the State of Oklahoma's income that should be allocated to the Lawton S.M.S.A.

Lawton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

The 1960 Census of Population designated Comanche County, Oklahoma, a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area because Lawton and Comanche County had attained the necessary population. The advantage of such designation is that it permits "all Federal statistical agencies to utilize the same areas for the publication of general-purpose statistics."⁶ The Bureau of the Budget has defined S.M.S.A.'s as all cities of at least 50,000 inhabitants, as reported by the 1960 Census of Population.

The Census Bureau considers two population criteria for designation of a county or group of counties as a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area: (1) "Each Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area must include at least . . . one city with at least 50,000 inhabitants."⁷ (2) At least 75 per cent of the area's labor force must be non-agricultural. The county must meet at least one of the following conditions:

a. It must have 50 per cent or more of its population living in contiguous minor civil divisions with a density of at least 150 persons per square mile, in an unbroken chain of minor civil divisions with such density radiating from a central city in the area.

b. The number of non-agricultural workers employed in the county must equal at least 10 per cent of the number of non-agricultural workers employed in the county containing the largest city in the area, or the county must be the place of employment of 10,000 non-agricultural workers.

⁶U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Housing: 1960, Vol. I (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1962), p. xii.

⁷Ibid.

c. The non-agricultural labor force living in the county must equal at least 10 per cent of the number in the non-agricultural labor force living in the county containing the largest city in the area, or the county must be the place of residence of a non-agricultural labor force of 10,000.⁸

The Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area is integrated both economically and socially. That is, economic and social communications have to exist between the central city and the outlying cities, towns, and rural areas. Twenty-five per cent of the workers living in the county must be residents of the county containing the central city.

The City of Lawton meets the criteria of the Census Bureau by having a 1960 population of 61,697. This is 11,697 more than the minimum for designation as a S.M.S.A. and, as shown in Table 4, the City of Lawton was the central city in 1960.

TABLE 4
POPULATION IN LAWTON S.M.S.A. AND BORDERING COUNTIES,
CENSUS YEAR 1960

Place	Population
Lawton S.M.S.A.	90,803
Lawton City	61,697
Caddo County	28,621
Cotton County	8,031
Grady County	21,590
Jackson County	29,736
Kiowa County	14,825
Stephens County	37,990
Tillman County	14,654

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, Part 38 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961), pp. 59-76.

⁸Ibid.

The City of Lawton meets the criterion of metropolitan character by having 81.7 per cent of its total work force in other than agricultural employment, and 79.5 per cent of the total work force residing in the City of Lawton. The nonagricultural work force was approximately 18,761 in 1960, or 8,761 more than enough to qualify as having a metropolitan character. The criterion for integration is met by having more than 80 per cent of the persons employed in Comanche County working in Comanche County.

Sources of Information

The author spent about five weeks in the Lawton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area analyzing the institutional structure of the city and interviewing federal, state, and local government officials and business leaders of the community. The time spent in the area aided in interpretation of the data as reported by the Census Bureau, Oklahoma Economic Security Commission, Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance Division of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and other reporting agencies. In addition, the author discussed methodology and sources of data with officials of the National Income Division of the United States Department of Commerce in Washington, D.C., in January, 1963.

The Bureau of the Census provides the oldest series of data on counties. The Census of Population provides county age, sex, and race enumerations. Since 1930 the Census Bureau has also included employment for counties by occupation and industry. These data are published in Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population. These enumerations

more accurately describe unique areas such as Lawton because they relate employment to the area of residence rather than to the place of employment. In the Lawton S.M.S.A., the place of residence is, in most cases, the place of employment. Most of the employees commuting to the Lawton S.M.S.A. are employed at the area's largest employer, Fort Sill. These commuters are accounted for by surveying the entire civilian work force by questionnaire. (See Chapter IV.)

The Census of Agriculture provides data by county, amount of crop harvested, amount of crop planted, and animal population over the entire period of Lawton's recognized existence. These data show the changing importance of different crops and the extent of the county's dependence upon agriculture as a source of employment. The Department of Agriculture published annual state farm income data in Farm Income State Estimates, 1949-1961 as a supplement to Farm Income Situation for July, 1962.

The Census of Business provides information on wholesale and retail trade and business services, the number of establishments, the number of employees, and the amount of sales for selected years. These data help to show the changing character of the local retail, wholesale, and service trade market, as well as the dependence of the county upon trade and services as a source of income and employment.

The Census of Manufacturers and the Census of Mineral Industries provide employment and income data for those firms and employees engaged in the manufacturing and mining sectors.

The Census of Government provides data on the source of income by type and the expenditure by type of both the City and the County

governments. The Census of Government data were supplemented by personal interviews with members of the city and county governments in Lawton and Comanche County in order to gain more complete employment and income data.

The 1954 National Income Supplement to the Survey of Current Business provides the theoretical framework for the estimation of national income. Personal Income by States Since 1929 sets forth the methodology and techniques of the estimation of state income. This, supplemented by the August issues of Survey of Current Business in which annual state income figures by industrial origin are reported, provide the necessary state income data. A methodology for disaggregating these data is provided in Economic Base Study of the Potomac River Study Area. The United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare provides data based on O.A.S.D.I. premiums, which aid in the estimation of employment. These data are published in County Business Patterns, the most recent of which was for the first quarter of 1959.

The Department of the Army distributed to all full time civilian employees of Fort Sill questionnaires prepared by the writer. Ninety-six per cent of the questionnaires were returned. The questionnaire provided information relative to place of residence, income, and employment at the Fort Sill Military Reservation. The Civilian Personnel Officer provided total civilian payrolls. The Field Artillery Museum provided military population of Fort Sill for selected years. Military payrolls were provided by the Post Public Relations Office.

The analysis of Fort Sill's civilian labor force will lean heavily on a modified version of an analysis made by Dr. Richard W. Poole in his

study, Characteristics and Commuting Patterns of the Oklahoma City Air Materiel Area Labor Force.

Further employment and unemployment and income data were received from the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission. These data, published in Handbook of Labor Force Data, 1950-1961 and County Employment Data, 1950-1961, estimate nonfarm wage and salary employment from 1950 to 1957.

"These estimates have been adjusted to annual employment benchmarks. These benchmarks are combinations and summaries of the latest available employment data for all firms."⁹

The Oklahoma Department of Public Welfare has furnished data on state transfer payments, such as aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, aid to the indigent, and other state transfer payments. These data, published in the Annual Report of the Department of Public Welfare, are also part of a monthly series.

The Oklahoma Tax Commission publishes sales tax collections and income tax data for all Oklahoma counties. The monthly series, Sales Tax by Classes of Business, aids in the estimation of the amount of retail sales and the number of firms in the area.

The mayor's office, the city planner's office, and the city clerk's office have furnished data relating to city employment and payrolls, the amount of new construction, tax collections, and the supplementing of tax collections with other forms of revenue for the City of Lawton. The City Water Department furnished data relative to the number

⁹Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Handbook of Labor Force Data for Selected Areas of Oklahoma, 1950-1961 (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, 1962), p. 1.

of water connections, rate of turnover of these connections, employment and income in the water department, and the extent of water reserves for the city.

The county government furnished data relative to tax valuations and collections, with estimates of county employment and the income of those employees over the past ten years.

Personal interviews with local businessmen provided insights into the institutional organization of the city. Public utilities companies furnished data on connections and employment in Lawton. City of Lawton banks furnished data relating to loans, deposits, and total banking capital.

Previous studies made at the University of Oklahoma will be used to suggest possible allocators for determining personal income in Comanche County. These studies--Dr. T. Harry McKinney's "Methods of Estimating Wages and Salaries in the Counties of Oklahoma," Dr. Paul E. Nelson's "Methods of Estimating Transfer Payments in the Counties of Oklahoma," and Dr. Marion C. Phillips' "Methods of Estimating Professional Income in the Counties of Oklahoma"--will be relied upon whenever feasible. New data have made some of the specific methodology recommendations of these studies obsolete; however, the general method is still useful.

CHAPTER II

THE INSTITUTIONAL BACKGROUND OF THE LAWTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

Comanche County is located in the southwestern part of the State of Oklahoma in an area where the plains and rolling prairies are punctuated by the Wichita Mountains which rise approximately 1,250 feet above their base. The county is bordered by Caddo, Grady, Cotton, Kiowa, Stephens, and Tillman Counties. The central city, Lawton, lies approximately fifty miles northeast of Wichita Falls, Texas, and one hundred miles southwest of Oklahoma City. The 1,008 square miles of the county can be divided conveniently into federal and private land. The federal lands include the 64,000-acre wild life preserve and the 94,384 acres of the Fort Sill Military Reservation. These two reservations alone constitute almost 25 per cent of the area of Comanche County. The rest of the area is peculiarly suited for cattle ranching, although up until 1930 it was primarily a cotton and wheat producing area. The soil in the area is largely a variety of clay loams, silt loams, and fine sandy loams, most of which are of a reddish hue, but in recent years burrowing animals and cultivation have caused the land to become darker.¹ The annual average of 29.7 inches of rainfall is not conducive to extensive

¹Donald J. Bogue and Calvin L. Beale, Economic Areas of the United States (Glencoe, New York: Free Press of Glencoe, 1961), p. 947.

row crops and at the present time water resources are not available for irrigation. The climate is moderate with an annual average temperature of 63 degrees.

Until 1901, Comanche County was part of the Kiowa-Comanche-Wichita-Arapaho-Apache Indian lands, but was swiftly settled when opened for white settlement in August of that year.

Fort Sill

The Lawton area was settled by nomadic and nonagricultural Plains Indians. These Indians--the Caddo, Comanche, Wichita, Kiowa, and Arapaho--depended upon wild cattle or buffalo to furnish them the necessities and luxuries of life and wandered over most of the western prairies in search of buffalo. They adapted themselves to the hunt and used beasts of burden for transportation. Their use of the horse was unique among the American Indian cultures.²

The Wichita Indians claimed the Wichita Mountains, which are now part of the Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge, as their ancestral hunting ground and the first known settlement in the Fort Sill area was by the Wichitas. In about 1770 they established a village on the site of the old fort. "Their houses were built with a thatch of grass over a framework of poles, shaped like a beehive with benches around the walls."³ They left the area around 1850 and established their village at Rush Springs.

²Walter P. Webb, The Great Plains (New York: Grossett and Dunlap, 1931), p. 52.

³U.S. Army Artillery and Missile School, The Old Post, Fort Sill, Oklahoma (Fort Sill: The U. S. Army, 1962), p. 1.

The Treaty of Quapah in 1818 deeded the lands belonging to the Indians to the United States, which turned the lands over to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians who were being moved to the Oklahoma Territory from the Eastern Seaboard. The relatively peaceful Chickasaws and Choctaws, unwilling to offend their hostile Plains Indian neighbors, made little effort to settle the Lawton area. An 1855 agreement between the United States and the Chickasaws and Choctaws leased these lands from the Chickasaws and Choctaws and gave them back to the Plains Indians.⁴

Numerous cavalry posts were established in the territory to maintain peace and to police the Indians. The establishment of Fort Arbuckle in 1851 and Camp Radzinski in 1859 were the notable pre-Civil War efforts in "civilizing and policing the Indians." The period of the Civil War caused the withdrawal of many Federal troops, and the sympathy of the civilized tribes for the Confederacy re-established the need for troops in the Oklahoma territory.

In 1868 Camp Wichita was established within the area set aside for the Plains Indians to strengthen the army's position. Camp Wichita was renamed Fort Sill in 1869 by General Philip Sheridan. General Sheridan in the same year moved "Custer's Cavalry, the 19th Kansas Cavalry, 4 companies of the 10th U. S. cavalry and 2 companies of the 6th infantry,"⁵ to Fort Sill, part of whom, under Sheridan's direction, along with some civilian artisans, built a limestone fort with materials indigenous to the area.

⁴Claude Southward, "A History of Comanche County" (unpublished M. A. thesis, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, 1929), p. 16.

⁵The Old Post, p. 2.

During the period 1870-1880 Fort Sill was the main bulwark against the southwestern Plains Indians, but began to decline in importance at the conclusion of the Indian Wars. After the capture of the Chiricahua Apaches and their chief, Geronimo, in 1886, Fort Sill functioned as a prisoner of war post.

With the termination of the Indian Wars and the oncoming march of white settlement, the obsolescence of Fort Sill became more apparent. By the time of the Spanish-American War, the function had degenerated to that of only a prisoner of war compound and its complement was reduced to one lieutenant and twenty enlisted men.⁶

The Kiowa-Comanche Indian lands were opened to settlement as a result of Congressional action and presidential proclamation in 1901. This opening allowed lands belonging to the Indian nations to be divided into quarter-section plots. One quarter section was assigned to each adult Indian male. Forty-eight thousand acres were maintained for grazing, some Indian wildlife land was maintained, and the Fort Sill Military Reservation of 50,000 acres was reserved to the federal government. Two sections of land in each township were reserved for educational purposes.

After the Indian claims were met, the remaining 13,000 claims of 160 acres each were opened for settlement. The area was divided into three counties. Qualified homesteaders desiring to live in the Comanche County section of these Indian lands were required to register at Fort Sill. The homesteads were awarded by lottery in the order the registrations were drawn. Three hundred and twenty acres were reserved in each county for a county seat. Lots in these cities⁷ were sold to the highest

⁶Ibid.

⁷These cities were Anadarko, Hobart, and Lawton.

bidder at a public auction. The auction in Lawton, held August 6, 1901, brought \$414,845.⁸ Funds from the sale of these lands were turned over to the towns and county governments to run the civil affairs until tax rolls could be made and a tax and governmental system established. Cotton County was organized separately from Comanche County in 1912, thus stabilizing the present county boundaries.

At the time of Lawton's establishment, Fort Sill had been in operation approximately 33 years, and the Fort Sill Indian Hospital and Indian School had been established for over 17 years. Even then, at the time of its birth, the City of Lawton was somewhat closely related to Fort Sill and Indian agency establishments.

Fort Sill became a field artillery post in 1902 when the 29th Battery of Field Artillery was stationed there. In 1905 Fort Sill was made the headquarters and station of a provisional regiment of field artillery. There was little or no need for protection against the Indians in 1905, and the landscape around Fort Sill provided the variety of geographic conditions necessary for varied and effective artillery training. The establishment of the field artillery as a separate combat arm of the Army in 1907 emphasized the need for the founding of a field artillery school. The School of Fire for Field Artillery was organized at Fort Sill in 1911, thus rescuing Fort Sill from the obsolescence that had caused the deactivation of many old cavalry posts.

The completion of Lake Lawtonka, which assured a permanent water supply, and the proven usefulness of Fort Sill as a training ground

⁸Judge W. C. Stevens, "The Land of Now," 'Neath August Sun, 1901 (Lawton: Business and Professional Women's Club, 1940), p. 23.

during World War I, made Fort Sill a permanent installation during the disarmament years of the 1920's. During the period of the 1930's the basic function of Fort Sill continued to be that of an Artillery School, and it continued to be the training ground for both officers and enlisted men. During World War II most of the officers and thousands of the enlisted Field Artillerymen received advanced training at the Field Artillery School, with as many as thirty-five different courses being conducted simultaneously.

At the end of World War II the Field Artillery School was officially redesignated the Field Artillery Center. Typical of the operations of the artillery school during the postwar years was the program for fiscal year 1951 prior to the outbreak of the Korean War. Twenty courses were planned for the curriculum with a projected output of 4,047 students, but the Korean hostilities modified this plan. Continued growth in the number of courses, classes, and class capacities increased the output to 14,876 students with forty-three classes in the curriculum.⁹

In 1957 Fort Sill was redesignated the U. S. Army Artillery and Missile Center with several missions:

Operation and support of the U. S. Army Artillery and Missile school--the university of the field artillery, where officers and enlisted men learn advanced artillery procedures.

Operation of the U. S. Army Training Center, Field Artillery --where new artillerymen learn the basic artillery practices.

Training of missilemen and activation of the Army's surface-to surface missile units for deployment wherever needed around the world.

⁹U.S. Army Artillery and Missile Center, The Story of Fort Sill, Oklahoma (Fort Sill: U.S. Army), p. 1.

Maintaining several strategic Army Corps units, which are always ready on short notice to rush to any trouble spot in any corner of the globe where they are needed.

Supporting National Guard and Reserve Units and personnel in their year-around training, their summer camps, and their active duty training.¹⁰

In order to accomplish these missions, about twenty-five battalion size units, with a complement of about 23,000 officers and enlisted men (Table 5) and about 2,500 civilians are employed. Thus, about 24 per cent of the inhabitants of the Lawton Standard Metropolitan Area are residents or employees of the Fort Sill Military Reservation.

Development of the Lawton S.M.S.A.

The homesteaders of the City of Lawton and Comanche County arrived on August 6, 1901. By 1910 Comanche County, which until 1912 included Cotton County, had 41,489 residents. Table 6 shows the growth of the population of Lawton from 7,788 in 1910 to 61,697 in 1960 and Comanche County's growth to 90,803. The other organized towns have failed to grow at the same rate as the central city, Lawton. The population of Comanche County decreased in the decade between 1910 and 1920 mainly because of the shift from cotton culture to wheat and cattle. Since 1930 the population of Comanche County and the City of Lawton has grown consistently from 34,317 to 90,803.

Lawton reached standard metropolitan size as defined by the U. S. Census Bureau in 1960. The eight other incorporated towns in Comanche County--Chattanooga, Faxon, Indianahoma, Cache, Sterling, Fletcher, and Geronimo--had a combined 1960 population of 4,059. The location of the

¹⁰Ibid., p. 2.

TABLE 5
MILITARY COMPLEMENT, FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA,
SELECTED YEARS, 1907-1960

Year	Total Military Personnel
1907	294
1910	504
1915	1,182
1920	2,345
1925	4,500
1930	3,109
1945	27,649
1951	20,200
1955	22,457
1960	23,390

Source: Courtesy of U. S. Artillery and
Missile Center Museum, Fort Sill, Oklahoma,
September, 1962.

towns, cities, and townships of the Lawton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area are shown on Map A. The changes in population by minor civil division since 1910 are shown in Table 6. This table also shows that Comanche County, unlike other rural sections of Oklahoma, has not been steadily losing population since 1930. Approximately 67 per cent of Comanche County's population lived in Lawton in 1960, compared to 35 per cent in 1910. Rural Comanche County has had a population decline similar to that of the rest of the state, as the population gain has been in the incorporated towns. At the present time, 72 per cent of the county's population lives in incorporated towns. Of the remaining 28 per cent, 12 per cent live in rural Comanche County and 16 per cent are residents of the Fort Sill Military Reservation.

The gain in population has been basically in Lawton and Fort Sill for the decade of the fifties. Fort Sill and Lawton gained 132.8 per cent and 77.9 per cent, respectively, while the rest of the county lost population at the rate of 5.7 per cent (Table 7).

The rural population of Comanche County continued to decline as did the rural population in the United States and the State of Oklahoma. The decline of the population in the counties surrounding Comanche County is shown in Table 8. Some of the population decline shown in these counties is a result of a shift in the population into the Lawton S.M.S.A.

The transient nature of the military personnel at Fort Sill, due to its training function, causes the population of the City of Lawton to be highly mobile. This mobility is indicated by the rapid turnover in gas and electric utility meters. Data provided by the Arkansas-Louisiana

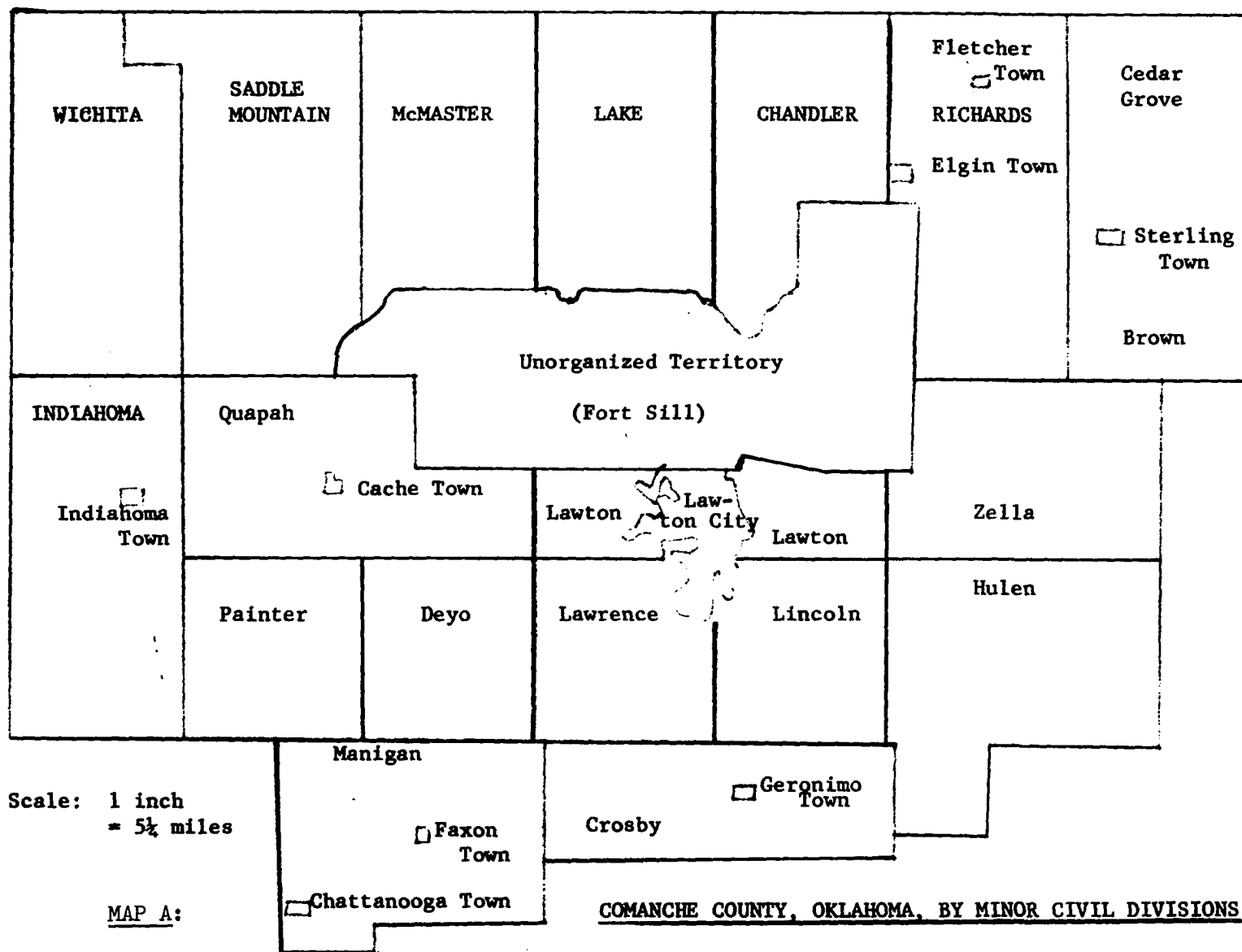


TABLE 6

POPULATION IN THE LAWTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA,
BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS, BY CENSUS YEAR, 1910-1960

Minor Civil Division	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960
Lawton City	7,788	8,930	12,121	18,055	34,757	61,697
Unorganized (Fort Sill) ^a	799	2,345	3,479	5,010	7,120	16,575
Lawton Township	1,119	1,211	1,240	1,085	1,393	1,117
Lake Township	..	668	1,027	1,242	1,189	1,097
Cache Town	317	382	425	620	677	1,003
Richards Township	1,224	1,287	1,528	1,207	959	892
Fletcher Town	374	482	739	789	875	884
Lincoln Township	1,518	661	601	554	767	755
Chandler Township	768	754	1,167	894	713	702
Quanah Township	811	681	1,027	1,021	609	587
Sterling Town	276	265	361	430	447	562
Elgin Town	178	181	335	381	428	540
Zella Township	915	869	1,070	808	588	487
Hulen Township	2,179	988	1,163	800	585	452
Indiahoma Town	188	195	288	377	319	378
Brown Township	1,658	1,599	905	661	472	369
Chattanooga Town	471	507	362	365	333	356
Indiahoma Township	1,029	878	996	665	444	311
Lawrence Township	..	569	742	393	232	290
Crosby Township	1,202	643	622	521	328	264
Manigan Township	1,406	750	858	636	359	246
Cedar Grove Township	..	..	1,038	852	407	224
Deyo Township	..	..	461	366	235	209
Geronimo Town	186	161	134	117	103	199
McMaster Township	1,077	315	399	323	213	198
Painter Township	1,103	741	560	369	263	138
Faxon Town	215	163	212	178	135	137
Wichita Township	762	404	249	170	123	68
Saddle Mountain Township	..	..	202	120	92	66
Total--Comanche County	41,489	26,629	34,317	38,988	55,165	90,803

^aUnorganized called Fort Sill Military Reservation prior to 1940.

Sources: Compiled from data in: U.S. Department of Commerce, Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910, Vol. III, Population Reports by States; U.S. Department of Commerce, Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Number and Distribution of Inhabitants; U.S. Department of Commerce, Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Vol. II, Population; U.S. Department of Commerce, United States Census of Population, 1950, Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, Part 36; U.S. Department of Commerce, United States Census of Population, 1960, Oklahoma General Population Characteristics, p. 62. (Washington: Government Printing Office).

TABLE 7
POPULATION CHANGES IN THE LAWTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN
STATISTICAL AREA, 1950-1960

Minor Civil Division	Population		Per Cent Change 1950-1960
	1950	1960	
City of Lawton	34,757	61,697	77.5
Unorganized (Fort Sill)	7,120	16,575	132.8
Rest of County	13,288	12,531	- 5.7
Total, Comanche County	55,165	90,803	64.6

Source: Computed from data in Table 6.

TABLE 8
POPULATION IN COUNTIES SURROUNDING COMANCHE COUNTY,
BY CENSUS YEAR, 1940 TO 1960

County	Population			Per Cent Change		
	1940	1950	1960	1940-1950	1950-1960	1940-1960
Comanche	38,988	55,165	90,803	41.5	64.6	150.9
Caddo	41,567	34,913	28,621	-16.0	-18.0	-31.4
Cotton	12,884	10,180	8,031	-21.0	-21.1	-37.7
Grady	41,116	34,872	29,590	-15.2	-15.1	-28.0
Jackson	22,708	20,598	29,736	- 9.3	44.4	30.9
Kiowa	22,817	18,926	14,825	-17.1	-21.7	-35.0
Stephens	51,090	34,071	37,990	-33.3	11.5	-25.6
Tillman	20,754	17,598	14,654	-15.2	-16.7	-29.4

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940. Population, II, 86-88; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population: 1950, II, Characteristics of Population, Part 36, pp. 824-828; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population: 1960, Oklahoma, General Population Characteristics, pp. 141-142.

Gas Company show an increase in gas meter connections of 54.2 per cent for the decade of the fifties. Table 9 shows the comparison of gas meters by type for the years 1950 and 1962. A yearly turnover in gas connections equalling the total number of gas meters stresses this transience.

Electric utility data are more complete than gas utility data. Gas utility data are available only for the years 1950, 1960, and 1961, while electric utility data exist for the whole decade of the 1950's. (Table 10.) The rapid changeover of electric meter connections also illustrates the transient nature of the Lawton population. New connections are made at such a rapid pace that the meter turnover equals the total meter connections every nine months. The ratio of commercial to residential connections has not materially changed in the twelve-year period for which data are available.

Telephone connection data are not included in this section in detail because the increasing number of telephones being used by families and businesses creates problems of comparison. The number of telephone stations in the Lawton S.M.S.A. is not representative of the economic and population growth of the community as much as it is an indication of the type of merchandising effort of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. Officials of the company have shown that Lawton has the greatest number of coin-operated telephones per 1,000 inhabitants of any other city in the United States.

The municipal water department keeps records of the number of water connections in the city and the number of commercial meters. The City of Lawton bills water customers for water used on a flat fee basis

TABLE 9
 AVERAGE YEARLY RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND
 MUNICIPAL GAS METER CONNECTIONS, LAWTON, OKLAHOMA,
 1950, 1961, AND 1962

Year	Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Municipal	Total
1950	8,691	48	983	9	9,731
1961	16,591	73	1,280	12	17,956
1962*	18,444	81	1,423	13	19,961

*Yearly average as of October 1, 1962.

Source: Courtesy of Arkansas and Louisiana Gas Company, Lawton, Oklahoma.

TABLE 10
AVERAGE YEARLY RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL ELECTRIC METERS
IN USE IN LAWTON, OKLAHOMA, 1950 THROUGH 1962

Year	Average Number of Customers	
	Residential	Commercial
1950	9,485	1,268
1951	10,791	1,349
1952	11,680	1,367
1953	11,914	1,374
1954	12,625	1,425
1955	12,849	1,425
1956	13,582	1,473
1957	14,066	1,521
1958	14,738	1,539
1959	15,728	2,136
1960	16,558	2,255
1961	18,422	2,548
1962*	18,481	2,612

*As of October 22, 1962.

Source: Courtesy of the Public Service Company, Lawton, Oklahoma, October 22, 1962.

rather than a usage basis as Lawton does not use water meters for homes without swimming pools.

Business or commercial census type information was not available on the individual towns in Comanche County other than Lawton. In order to determine the number of stores of various kinds and to determine the types of business institutions, the writer visited each of these small towns and listed the businesses. The results of this survey are presented in Table 11.

The other organized towns in Comanche County are all similar. Each provides basically retailing and service establishments for the rural residents of these areas and for employees of Fort Sill and other Lawton employees living near them. The lack of large stores, hardware stores, and farm implement stores suggests that even the residents of these small towns rely on the City of Lawton for the main portion of their buying. The lack of clothing stores and entertainment facilities also indicates that most of the more active trading is in the City of Lawton.

Summary

The Lawton area is recently settled even when compared to such a newly settled state as Oklahoma. The close proximity of Fort Sill has been a strong influence on the development of Lawton as it pre-dated Lawton by thirty-three years.

Comanche County has been increasing population while the surrounding counties have been losing population. The population of Lawton and Fort Sill has been increasing while the rest of the county has lost

TABLE 11

NUMBER AND TYPE OF BUSINESS ENTERPRISES OF COMANCHE COUNTY ORGANIZED TOWNS OTHER THAN LAWTON

Type of Business	Cache	Fletcher	Sterling	Elgin	Indiahoma	Geronimo	Chattanooga	Faxon
Beauty and barber shops	1	4			1		1	
Grocery stores	2	4	1		2		2	
Service stations	2	2	4	4	4		2	1
Banks				1	1		1	
Bakeries					1			1
Manufacturing				1	1			
Agricultural manufacturing					1			
Feed and grain			1	1	1			
Dry goods and clothing		2						
Hardware			1	1				1
Furniture and appliances		3						
Bars		1	1					
Insurance and real estate		1	1	1				
Repair shops		2						
Cafes	4	3		4	3			
Recreation		3						
Cleaners		2						
Lumber yards	1	2						
Garages				1		1		
Doctors or clinics		1	1					
Trailer parks	2							
Ice houses	1							
Miscellaneous	3	3				2		1

Source: Personal survey of towns, August, 1962.

population. This population loss has not been as severe as the population loss of the surrounding counties. The population of Lawton, while increasing rapidly, is highly transient. This is partially due to the training function of Fort Sill. The other organized towns in the county provide retail and service establishments and school and educational facilities for the rural populace.

CHAPTER III

THE STRUCTURE OF INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE LAWTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

The Lawton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area's industrial and employment structure is partially illustrated by Tables 12 and 13. Employment in the Lawton S.M.S.A. has increased from a yearly average of 18,825 in 1954 to 20,675 in 1962. Wage and salary workers have increased from 13,225 to 15,775. The largest increase in employment was in government and manufacturing.

The similarity in the estimates of the total labor force made by the Census of Population and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission is shown in Table 14. The difference in the two estimates can partially be explained by the difference in the time they were made and partially explained by definition. The Census estimate was computed from the 1960 census which was taken in February, while the O.E.S.C. is a mean average figure for the entire calendar year 1960. The closeness of the Census estimate to that of the O.E.S.C. suggests that these data are comparable, since almost the same size work force and employment and unemployment data were received from two different systems of classification.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT TRENDS, CITY OF LAWTON, ANNUALLY, 1954-1962

Item	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 ^a
Total labor force	18,825	17,850	17,850	18,175	19,025	19,625	20,750	21,125	21,450
Unemployed	750	650	625	825	1,125	775	800	875	775
Employed	18,075	17,200	17,225	17,350	17,900	18,850	19,950	20,250	20,675
Agricultural	2,150	2,150	2,100	2,075	2,075	1,825	1,750	1,675	1,600
Nonagricultural	15,925	15,050	15,125	15,275	15,825	17,025	18,200	18,575	19,075
Domestic, self-employed unpaid family workers	2,700	2,800	2,925	3,050	3,125	3,250	3,275	3,300	3,300
Wage and salaried workers	13,225	12,250	12,200	12,225	12,700	13,775	14,925	15,275	15,775
Manufacturing	525	550	650	700	1,175	1,150	1,150	1,050	1,150
Construction	1,150	900	800	875	875	1,125	1,050	1,025	1,200
Public utilities	875	900	875	875	875	750	850	875	875
Wholesale and retail trade	3,875	3,775	3,575	3,525	3,350	3,600	3,925	3,975	4,100
Government	3,925	4,000	3,975	3,925	4,075	4,425	5,125	5,325	5,375
All Other	2,875	2,125	2,325	2,325	2,350	2,725	2,825	3,025	3,075

^aSeptember, 1962

Sources: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Handbook of Labor Force Data for Selected Areas of Oklahoma, 1950-1961 (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, 1962), pp. 26-30. Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Lawton Labor Market News (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, October, 1962).

TABLE 13
EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT, CITY OF LAWTON
AND LAWTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA,
CENSUS YEAR, 1960

Occupation Group of Employed Persons	Lawton SMSA ^a	City of Lawton	Rest of County	City of Lawton as per cent of SMSA
Professional, technical and kindred workers ^b	2,099	1,766	333	84.1
Managers, officials and proprietors (excluding farm) ^c	2,126	1,827	299	85.9
Clerical and kindred workers ^d	3,013	2,668	345	88.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers ^e	2,671	1,977	694	74.1
Operatives and kindred workers ^f	2,225	1,688	537	75.9
Private household workers	658	588	70	89.4
Service workers except private household ^g	2,177	1,842	335	84.6
Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers and farm foremen	972	120	852	12.3
Laborers except farm and mine ^h	807	558	249	69.1
Occupation not reported	1,316	1,195	121	90.8
Total	19,733	15,686	4,047	79.5

^aStandard Metropolitan Statistical Area

^bIncludes engineers, technical, medical and other health workers, teachers and other professional workers.

^cIncludes retail trade and other than retail trade.

^dIncludes sales workers, retail trade workers and other than retail trade workers.

^eIncludes foremen, mechanics and repairmen, metal craftsmen, except mechanics, construction craftsmen, and other craftsmen.

^fIncludes drivers and delivery men and operatives in durable and nondurable goods manufacturing and nonmanufacturing operatives.

^gIncludes protective service workers, waiters, bar tenders, cooks and counter waiters, and other service workers.

^hIncludes construction manufacturing and other industries.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, United States Census of Population, Oklahoma, 1960, General Social and Economic Characteristics (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961) pp. 38-185.

TABLE 14

COMPARISON OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN COMANCHE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA BY
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AND THE OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT
SECURITY COMMISSION, 1960

Item	O. E. S. C.	Census Bureau
Size of Work Force	20,750	20,758
Unemployment	800	1,025
Employment	19,950	19,733

Source: Table 12 and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population: 1960, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Part 38 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961), p. 185.

The Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance (O.A.S.D.I.)¹ data are determined by collection of O.A.S.D.I. premiums. The first calendar quarter is used, because this gives maximum coverage under the Act. First quarter data cover all employees who made an annual salary less than \$19,200 per year.²

Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance data for the whole work force and Oklahoma Employment Security Commission data for the whole work force of Lawton for the month of March (O.E.S.C.), and for the pay period ending nearest March 15, are compared in Table 15.

¹The O.A.S.D.I. has been referred to as O.A.S.I. The disability provisions were added in 1958. The Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is responsible for the collection and publication of these data.

²U.S. Department of Commerce, County Business Patterns, First Quarter, 1959 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961), p. vi.

TABLE 15

WAGE AND SALARY ESTIMATES, COMANCHE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA, MARCH 1959,
BY OLD AGE, SURVIVORS AND DISABILITY INSURANCE AND
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

Industry	O. A. S. D. I.	O. E. S. C. ^a
Total	8,595	13,450
Mining	. . ^b	. .
Contract Construction	945	1,050
Manufacturing	916	1,175
Transportation and Other Public Utilities	639	775
Wholesale and Retail Trade	3,732	3,500
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	524	. .
Services	1,601	. .
Government	. .	4,275
Other	49	2,675 ^c

^aO.E.S.C. includes persons having more than one job, more than one time.

^bWithheld to avoid disclosure.

^cIncludes Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, Service Establishments, and Mining.

Sources: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Handbook of Labor Force Data for Selected Areas of Oklahoma, 1950-61 (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, 1962), pp. 26-30; U.S. Department of Commerce, County Business Patterns, First Quarter, 1959 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961), pp. 114-115.

The main difference in these is the O.A.S.D.I. exclusion of government employment, variations in coverage, and definitions and differing methods of collection of the data. This difference, however, represents only 4.3 per cent of the total employment estimated by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission.

As both the O.A.S.D.I. data and the Census of Population data are close to the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission data, the O.E.S.C. data will be relied upon principally in analyzing employment in this chapter for two basic reasons: (1) it is continuous and is issued monthly, and (2) it provides the most current data.

Covered Employment

Covered employment is the number of workers employed each month in the payroll period ending nearest the fifteenth of the month by all employees subject to the Oklahoma Employment Security Act. Effective January 1, 1956, an employer is subject to this act when he has four or more employees in each of twenty different calendar weeks within one year. [Prior to 1956, coverage was eight or more in twenty weeks.] Some employers voluntarily elect coverage even though they do not have four employees in twenty weeks. Covered employment does not include government, interstate railroads, agriculture, religious or charitable organizations, domestic service, self-employed or family workers.

As a result of these exclusions by size of industry, covered employment in Oklahoma is usually about 65 per cent of the total nonfarm employment in the state, excluding domestic service, self-employed and unpaid workers. This per cent varies from county to county.³

The Oklahoma Employment Security Commission uses the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1957, to break employment into

³Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, County Employment Data, 1960-1961 (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, 1962), p. 1.

agricultural and nonagricultural employment. Nonagricultural employment is separated into the following divisions: Mining, Construction, Manufacturing, Public Utilities including transportation, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Service, Other, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate. "Other" includes agricultural services and data not elsewhere classified.⁴

The Oklahoma Employment Security Commission data include the teaching profession as a government service, while the Bureau of the Census classifies it as a professional, technical, and kindred workers. The National Income Division classifies it as government employment. Because of reliance upon O.E.S.C. and National Income Division data, this study will consider education as part of government employment.

The general approach of this chapter will be as follows: an examination and description of the number of firms and employment, by industrial origin, and an examination of proprietor employment, including farm proprietors and professional employment.

Wage and Salary Employment

Wage and salary employment accounts for about 75 per cent of the work force in the Lawton S.M.S.A. Wage and salary employment consists of all persons working for remuneration that is "commonly regarded as wages and salaries, inclusive of executives' compensation, commissions, tips and bonuses, and of payments in kind which represent income to the recipients."⁵ Proprietors, partners, persons working on the family farm

⁴Ibid., p. 2.

⁵U.S. Department of Commerce, National Income, 1954 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954), p. 59.

or in the family business less than fifteen hours a week without remuneration are excluded. Wage and salary employment includes agricultural employment, contract construction, mining, manufacturing, trade, public utilities, and transportation, finance, insurance and real estate, services, government, and other.

Agriculture

Agriculture has been declining as an income producing source, along with the rural population in the Lawton S.M.S.A., just as it has in the nation as a whole. Tables 16 and 17 show a decline in the number of farms, a decline in the total amount of acreage in farms, and the decline in the value of the farm product in Comanche County from 1910-1960. The average acreage per farm has increased since 1910. In 1910 farming was basically cotton. There were at least five gins in the Lawton area in 1910,⁶ all operating at near capacity. Wheat was a poor second as a money crop. There were some small stock ranches, but stock ranching was not extensive in 1910.

By 1910 most of the original homesteaders had proved their claims and were given deeds to their land. After receiving their deeds, they rented their farms to others and moved into town.⁷

After World War I these small farms began to be consolidated (Table 16). This consolidation was due in part to the increased use of mechanized farm machinery and the increasing importance of wheat at the expense of cotton.

⁶Hugh D. Corwin, personal interview, September 1, 1962.

⁷Ibid.

TABLE 16
NUMBER OF FARMS, TYPE OF OWNERSHIP, AND AVERAGE SIZE
OF FARMS IN COMANCHE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA,
1910-1959

Item	1910*	1920	1930	1940	1950	1959
Number of Farms	5,207	2,320	2,913	2,039	1,696	1,224
Total Acreage in Farms	923,059	483,581	568,241	510,049	527,663	481,795
Average Size of Farms	177.3	208.4	195.1	255.1	311.1	393.1
Type of Ownership						
Full Owners	1,824	844	706	604	574	494
Part Owners	455	169	394	354	695	436
All Tenants	2,904	1,288	1,743	1,069	838	299
Proportion of Tenancy	55.8	55.5	61.4	52.4	37.8	24.4

*Includes Cotton County.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910. Agriculture, p. 365; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Fourteenth Census of the United States: 1920. Agriculture, p. 629; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930. Agriculture, p. 1303; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Agriculture, 1950, Vol. I, Part 25, pp. 68-80; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Agriculture, 1959, Vol. I, Part 36, p. 174.

TABLE 17

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD IN THE LAWTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN
STATISTICAL AREA, CENSUS YEARS 1910-1959
(Thousands of Dollars)

Year	Value of Farm Products Sold
1910*	4,101
1920	8,103
1929	4,618
1939	1,966
1949	6,308
1959	6,675

*Includes Cotton County

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910. Agriculture, III, 381; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Fourteenth Census of the United States: 1920. Agriculture, p. 629; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930. Agriculture, p. 1303; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Agriculture, 1945, Oklahoma, pp. 51-55; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Agriculture, 1950, Vol. I, Part 25, pp. 68-80; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Agriculture, 1959, Vol. I, Part 36, p. 189.

The proportion of tenancy has been steadily dropping since 1930. The current rate of tenancy, 24.4 per cent, is lower than the tenancy rate for the state as a whole and for the Southwest.

The shift from cotton to cattle and wheat was a shift from a labor-using crop to a labor-saving crop. This shift in agricultural emphasis has reduced the amount of employment required for agricultural pursuits and has released more employees for nonagricultural work.

Agricultural wage and salary employment figures are based upon sample results and relate to people working in the calendar week preceding the enumeration. As the larger farms are usually included in the sample, this provides a satisfactory estimate of wage and salary employment. These data in most instances relate to October, November, and December, 1959, and could possibly relate to September, 1959, or January, 1960.⁸

Farm labor was defined to include any work, chores or planning necessary to the agricultural operations of the farm: and to exclude housework, contract construction work, custom machine work, and repair, installation, or construction work done by persons employed specifically for such work.

The Census of Population also provides data on farm employment for the winter of 1960. These data are from four to six months apart from the data contained in the agricultural census. The definitions are similar. The Department of Agriculture estimated hired farm employment at 272. There were 735 family workers and 338 unpaid family farm workers or a total of 1,345 farm workers.⁹ The 1960 Census of Population shows

⁸U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Agriculture: 1959. Oklahoma (Washington: Government Printing Office), p. xviii.

⁹Ibid., p. 194.

972 farm laborers, foremen, farm managers, and farm operators.¹⁰ The two main differences between these enumerations appear to be the number of unpaid farm workers that were included in the census data, and the Census of Agriculture was taken at the end of the harvest season, while the Census of Population was taken in mid-winter.

The O.E.S.C. data show an average agricultural employment of 1,750. This includes owners, tenants, and laborers. O.E.S.C. shows that the number of agricultural employees has declined from 2,125 to 1,600 between 1952 and 1962.

Mining

Mineral production is not a significant source of employment in Lawton. The petroleum deposits which lie to the north, east, west, and south of the Lawton S.M.S.A. have not yet been found to extend into Comanche County. As a result, employment in mining has not been extensive. In 1960, mining employment in Comanche County ranged from a December low of 143 to a July high of 155.¹¹ Much of this employment was in quarrying. Many of the employers in petroleum mining were workers who made their home in Lawton and commuted to their locus of employment. The 1958 Census of Mineral Industries shows 190 employees in all categories of mining activities in Lawton.¹²

¹⁰U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population: 1960, Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population, Part 38 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1962), p. 185.

¹¹County Employment Data, 1960-1961, p. 18.

¹²U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Mines, 1958 Census of Mineral Industries, Vol. II (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961), p. 33-8.

Construction

The population growth of Lawton demanded an increased amount of construction in the decade of the 1950's. After the onset of the Korean War in 1950, the amount of construction in Lawton (not including Fort Sill) increased five-fold. Table 18 shows an increase in the total value of construction permits from \$2.2 million in 1950 to \$12.3 million in 1951.

The increased amount of construction has resulted in the development of many local construction material suppliers and construction material manufacturers. Most of the manufacturers and suppliers of construction material, with the exception of a stone quarry, distribute their products locally or regionally.

Employment in construction has varied in Lawton from the Korean wartime peak of 1,850 to a 1956 low of 800. Over the decade, 1952-1962, however, with the extreme years omitted, about 1,000 people have been employed by contractors or are self-employed in the construction industry. Construction accounted for 8.2 per cent of the employment in Lawton in 1960 and compared to 13.9 per cent in 1950. Much of this fluctuation in employment is due to the rapid growth of the guided missile facilities at Fort Sill during the decade of the fifties. Forty-six per cent of the construction workers are employed by general building contractors. Twenty per cent are employed by nonbuilding (streets, houses) general contractors, and 34 per cent by specialty contractors, such as electrical, plumbing and heating, and air conditioning contractors.

TABLE 18

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION PERMITS FOR ALL CLASSES OF CONSTRUCTION
ISSUED BY THE CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
LAWTON, OKLAHOMA, 1947-1961
(Thousands of Dollars)

Year	Total Construction Permits ^a
1947	2,534
1948	3,025
1949	3,788
1950	2,215
1951	12,297
1952	11,492
1953	9,478
1954	8,495
1955	9,475
1956	8,886
1957	6,428
1958	14,713
1959	21,398
1960	14,661
1961	19,845

^aTotal construction permits includes residences (new), remodeling, moving, business, business signs, fallout shelters, storm shelters, apartments, duplexes, licenses, plumbing, electrical.

Source: Courtesy of City Inspector, Lawton, Oklahoma, September 1962.

Manufacturing

The number of firms engaged in manufacturing and the value added in manufacturing from 1929-1958 are shown in Table 19. These figures indicate that the forward move in manufacturing was made during World War II.

More than one-third of the firms engaged in manufacturing process food and food products (Table 20). Eleven sell their products on the local market, and only one firm markets its product nationally.

An economy with a population growing as fast as that of Lawton, and one with so much construction, provides a ready market for construction supplies and materials. This segment of manufacturing--construction materials and supplies--forms the second most significant part of manufacturing in Lawton. There are two firms in printing and publishing, two firms in metal fabrication, and a firm in the manufacturing of house trailers. The house trailer firm is the largest manufacturing employer in the Lawton area.

Manufacturing has never been a major source of employment in the Lawton area. Comanche County is isolated in the Census of Manufacturers for the first time in 1929. The small amount of manufacturing has shown some growth since the pre-1930 era. Manufacturing employment has increased from 176 in 1929 to 1,150 in September of 1962. In 1950 manufacturing represented slightly more than 4 per cent of nonagricultural employment; in 1960 it represented 6 per cent of nonagricultural employment. The Census of Manufacturers data for 1939 and 1947 indicate that although manufacturing employment expanded during World War II, Lawton provides only a handful of manufacturing employees.

TABLE 19

NUMBER OF FIRMS AND EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING AND VALUE ADDED
BY MANUFACTURING IN COMANCHE COUNTY, 1929, 1939,
1947, 1950 AND 1958
(Thousands of Dollars)

Year	Number of Firms	Number of Employees	Value Added by Manufacturing
1929	23	176	665
1939	19	164	624
1947	32	460	1,492
1950	34	670	4,635
1958	34	835	6,248

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufacturers, 1930, p. 426; 1940, p. 831; 1948, p. 465; 1954, p. 35-4; 1958, p. 35-5.

TABLE 20
FIRMS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING BY INDUSTRIAL TYPE,
LAWTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA,
1959

Type of Firm	Number of Firms
Food, food products, and beverages	15
Construction equipment and supplies	7
Publishing	2
Metal fabrication	2
Other	13
Total	39

Source: Oklahoma Directory of Manufacturers and Products, 1959
(Norman: Bureau of Business Research, University of Oklahoma, 1959), p.
23.

Manufacturing employment has risen since 1950 slightly more than 87 per cent. This is considerably higher than the 35 per cent growth of the wage and salary employment. In 1959, 48 per cent of the manufacturing employment was in food and kindred products; 12.5 per cent of the employment was in concrete, gypsum, and other plastic employment.

Manufacturing in Lawton is oriented toward a local market, and is geared to furnishing food and food products to the local market, and to furnishing as much construction material that is indigenous to the local area as possible. Almost 48 per cent of the employees engaged in manufacturing were in food and food products in 1959 (Table 21). There was no appreciable employment in primary manufacturing in the Lawton metropolitan area in 1959. This condition did not seem to have changed as of September, 1962.

Trade

A city was defined by Max Weber as a settlement of inhabitants who ". . . live primarily for trade and commerce rather than agriculture."¹³ Lawton fits this definition. In 1958 there were 68 wholesale firms and 627 retail firms in the Lawton S.M.S.A. with total wholesale sales of \$32 million and total retail sales of \$71.7 million (Table 22). Compared to 1954, the number of retail and wholesale firms has declined while the volume of sales has increased. However, by 1960 the number of retail firms paying state sales taxes¹⁴ had grown to 799. Wholesale

¹³Max Weber, The City (Glencoe: The Free Press, 1928), p. 66.

¹⁴Does not include firms collecting sales taxes for services.

TABLE 21
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN COMANCHE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA,
BY TYPE OF PRODUCTS PRODUCED,
FIRST QUARTER, 1959

Type of Manufacturing	Number of Employees	Per Cent
Total	916	100.0
Food and kindred products	435	47.5
Printing and publishing	. . *	. . *
Stone, clay and glass	123	12.5
Concrete, gypsum and other plaster	123	12.5
Other	368	39.2

*Withheld to avoid disclosure.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, County Business Patterns, First Quarter, 1959 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961), p. 114.

TABLE 22

NUMBER OF FIRMS AND VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT AND SALES OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE
IN LAWTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA AND CITY OF LAWTON, 1958

Item	Wholesale		Retail	
	Lawton S.M.S.A.	City of Lawton	Lawton S.M.S.A.	City of Lawton
Establishments, total	68	62	627	513
With payrolls	68	62	457	399
Sales, total all establishments (000)	\$31,992	\$28,171	\$71,669	\$67,739
With payrolls (000)	31,992	28,171	68,715	65,713
Payroll entire year (000)	1,809	1,721	7,108	6,942
Paid employees week ended nearest November 15	489	459	2,901	2,760

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1958 Census of Business, Vol. VI, Part 2 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961), pp. 36-39.

employment has dropped and retail employment increased; the economic function of wholesaling has decreased in the Lawton area as evidenced by the decline in the number of wholesale firms and wholesale sales.

The 1958 Census of Business shows eating and drinking establishments to be the largest single class of retail firms (Table 23). The large number of hamburger stands and small bars included as food and drinking establishments tend to exaggerate the importance of eating and drinking establishments in the Lawton S.M.S.A. A total of 215 bars and 221 cafes were issued licenses by the Lawton City Clerk by the end of October, 1962. Due to the large military population, drive-in restaurants and small bars constitute a significant part of Lawton's eating and entertaining establishments.

Retail and wholesale trade employs more persons than any other economic classification in the Lawton S.M.S.A.: 25.9 per cent of the total work force in 1960. Of the 3,732 employees in trade, 579 were in wholesale trade and 3,153 were in retail trade in 1960. The amount of employment in retail trade, 23.4 per cent of the total nonagricultural employment, reflects the tendency of the town to function as a supplier of goods and services to the personnel at Fort Sill.

Transportation and Public Utilities

Employment in transportation and public utilities increased 41 per cent in the decade 1950-1960. This percentage increase in employment is exceeded only by manufacturing and finance.

Public utility employment is defined as employment in electric power, natural gas, and communications industries (Table 24).

TABLE 23

EMPLOYMENT IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, LAWTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN
STATISTICAL AREA, FIRST QUARTER, 1959

Area	Number of Employees
Wholesale trade	579
Retail trade	3,153
Building materials and farm equipment	205
General merchandise	564
Food	369
Auto dealers and service stations	551
Apparel and accessories	239
Furniture	291
Eating and drinking	609
Miscellaneous retail	325

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, County Business Patterns,
First Quarter, 1959 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961), p.
114.

TABLE 24

EMPLOYMENT IN TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES,
LAWTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA,
CENSUS YEAR, 1960

Type of Employment	Number of Employees	Per Cent
Total	1,127	100.0
Railroad and railway express	41	3.6
Trucking service and warehousing	204	18.1
Other transportation	252	22.4
Utilities and sanitary service	360	31.9
Communications	270	24.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census,
United States Census of Population, 1960, Oklahoma, General Social and
Economic Characteristics (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961),
p. 189.

Transportation employment includes employment in railroads, local and highway passenger transportation, highway freight transportation, and warehousing, water transportation, air transportation (common carriers), pipeline transportation, and services allied to transportation.

Transportation and public utilities in 1950 accounted for about 8 per cent of the employment in the Lawton S.M.S.A., and in 1960 about 7 per cent. The Oklahoma Employment Security Commission does not tabulate railroad employment with transportation employees because railroad workers are not covered under the Unemployment Insurance Act. The number of workers employed by railroads can be determined by checking the Census of Population. Employees of railroads showed a decline in both the state and Comanche County from 1950 to 1960. Railroad and railway express employment has decreased from 59 in 1950 in Comanche County to 41 in 1960.¹⁵

Utilities, sanitary services, and communications account for over half of the total employment in transportation, communications, and public utilities. This employment is basically in gas, electric, water, and sewer utilities. Water and sewer employees are employed directly by the city while the gas and electric company employees are employed by franchised utilities. An independent phone exchange exists in Cache. This telephone exchange, plus the 222 employees of the Lawton telephone exchange, make up the vast majority of communications workers.

¹⁵United States Census of Population: 1950, II, Characteristics of the Population, Part 36, pp. 91-100; United States Census of Population: 1960, Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population, Part 38, pp. 161-189.

Finance and Banking

At the end of World War II, there were three banks in Lawton, with one of the banks having a banking service at Fort Sill Military Reservation. Total deposits of the three banks was \$13.6 million. In addition to these three banks, three other banks were operating in the county, one each in Indianahoma, Chattanooga, and Elgin. The three Lawton banks had a year-end deposit in 1945 of \$13.6 million. A fourth bank was added to the number of banks that existed in Lawton in the late forties. This bank was organized to provide banking facilities at Fort Sill. This function had been previously accomplished by a branch of one of the downtown banks. This facility was established in 1950 and has grown steadily. By the end of 1959 these four banks had a total deposit of \$38.1 million. In 1960 a fifth bank was established in the City of Lawton. This bank has increased its deposits from \$1.1 million at the end of 1960 to \$2.3 million at the end of June, 1962. Historically, banking has been rather safe in the Lawton S.M.S.A. with only one bank going into bankruptcy since the city's founding. The First National Bank of Lawton became insolvent shortly after World War I.

Table 25 shows the growth of total bank deposits and capital in the City of Lawton during the decade of the 1950's. The deposits have risen from \$21.2 million in 1950 to \$44.3 million in 1962. The number of banks has increased from three to five in the City of Lawton. The growth of the bank deposits has been smoother than the growth of the population and the growth of total taxable sales, but reflects the rapid growth of this area. Almost 45 per cent of the bank loans in Lawton are commercial loans and about 14 per cent are automobile loans. Real estate

TABLE 25
 TOTAL BANK DEPOSITS AND BANK CAPITALIZATION, CITY OF LAWTON,
 SELECTED YEARS, 1950-1962
 (Millions of Dollars)

Year	Deposits	Capital
1950	21.2	1.3
1953	24.8	1.6
1955	28.5	1.9
1956	32.5	1.9
1957	32.6	2.1
1958	36.8	2.3
1959	38.1	2.4
1960	41.4	3.0
1961	42.3	3.0
1962*	44.3	3.1

*June 30, 1962.

Source: Security National Bank and Trust Company.

loans are less than 8 per cent of the total. In addition to the banks and many finance companies, the Lawton City Clerk's office had issued thirty pawn shop licenses by mid-October, 1962.

Finance, banking, insurance and real estate have furnished from 3 per cent to 4 per cent of the employment in the Lawton S.M.S.A. Employment in this sector has increased 82.6 per cent in the decade of the 1950's (Table 26).

The most complete data on financial employment in Lawton are provided by the O.A.S.D.I. in County Business Patterns, First Quarter, 1959. These data reveal that in 1959, approximately 36.1 per cent of the financial employment was in banking.

The data, as organized in the Wage Study, Lawton, Oklahoma, for 1960, published by the O.E.S.C., estimates financial employment at 520. Both the O.A.S.D.I. data and the Wage Study data have higher financial employment to totals than does the O.A.S.D.I.'s County Employment Data, 1950-1961. In the other O.E.S.C. series, Handbook of Labor Force Data, finance is not separated from retail and wholesale trade.

Service Trade

Service trade establishments are concentrated mainly in personal services. Table 27 shows that most of the personal service firms are laundry and dry cleaning, beauty and barber shops. This reflects in part the influence of Fort Sill, as heavy employment in these services reflects the needs and requirements of the military. Entertainment is understated in this table because of the great quantity of entertaining that takes place in bars and other places of relaxation. Bars and restaurants are

TABLE 26

EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, FIRST QUARTER, 1959,
LAWTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

Type of Institution	Number of Employees	Per Cent
Total	524	100.0
Banking: Commercial and stock savings banks	189	36.1
Credit agencies other than banks	73	14.8
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	60	11.5
Real estate	83	15.8
Operators	37	7.1
Other ^a	119	22.8

^aIncludes miscellaneous investment institutions, oil royalty, and commodity trades, insurance carriers, security and commodity brokers.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, County Business Patterns, First Quarter, 1959 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961), p. 114.

TABLE 27

SERVICE TRADE ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE LAWTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA, 1958

Type of Business	Total Establishments	Number of Active Proprietors and Partners ^a	Total Businesses with Payroll
Total	386	420	206
Hotels, motels, tourist courts, camps	22	23	16
Personal services	211	231	115
Laundries, dry cleaners, and allied services	60	64	36
Beauty shops and combination barber-beauty shops	67	69	29
Barber shops	61	75	35
Other personal services	23	23	15
Miscellaneous business services	18	17	12
Auto repair services, garages and parking lots	54	64	30
Auto repair shops	47	b	27
Miscellaneous repair services	51	53	9
Electrical repair shops	17	18	3
Other miscellaneous repair services	34	35	6
Motion picture theaters	9	b	9
Amusement and recreation (except motion pictures)	21	b	15

^aIncludes owners or partners of unincorporated businesses who devoted the major portion of their time to the operation of their business.

^bWithheld to avoid disclosure.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1958 Census of Business, Vol. VI, Part 2 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961), pp. 36-43.

classified as retail establishments. Service trade employment (Table 28) includes people employed in hotels and other lodging places, personal services, business services, amusement and recreation, health, medical and dental services, automobile repair services, and legal services.

Service trade employment increased almost 33 per cent in Lawton in the decade of the fifties from approximately 3,625 to 4,837. Service trade employment data as reported by the O.A.S.D.I. are more complete than O.E.S.C. because a large portion of the employment in services is with firms with less than four employees. O.A.S.D.I. data are preferable also because the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission included financial employment in service establishments, and mining in other in the Handbook Series. The O.E.S.C. estimates a 1960 total service employment (both covered and not covered) of 2,000 in the Lawton Wage Study of 1960.

Non-Military Government Employment

Government employment is estimated by the O.E.S.C. in the Handbook of the Labor Force Series. The total includes state, local, and federal government employment. These data do not accurately measure the government employment because of problems of classification.

The National Income Division estimates of government employment fall into the following classifications: Federal Military, Federal Non-Military, State and Local School, and State and Local Non-School.

Federal Civilian.--The Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Expenditures published the total number of federal civilian employees in each county of the United States for the years 1950 and 1960 as a committee print. This print, Federal Civilian Employment,

TABLE 28
EMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE TRADES, COMANCHE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA,
FIRST QUARTER, 1959

Item	Number of Employees
Total services	1,601
Hotels and other lodging places	138
Personal services	459
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants, except rug	151
Beauty shops	56
Barber shops	138
Miscellaneous business services	228
Automobile repair services and garages	84
Amusement and recreation services	76
Medical and other health services	264
Offices of physicians and surgeons	58
Legal services	27
Nonprofit membership organizations	136
Civil, social and fraternal associations	58
Miscellaneous services	96
Unclassified establishments	49

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, County Business Patterns, First Quarter, 1959 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961), pp. 114-115.

provided the basic data for comparing the federal civilian employment in 1950 and in 1960.

There are federal civilian employees of ten different executive branches in Comanche County in 1960. Table 29 compares total federal civilian employment for the years 1950 and 1960. Federal civilian employment increased from 1,454 in 1950 to 2,907 in 1960. The dominant federal agency employing civilians was the Department of Defense. Chapters IV and V deal with the Fort Sill Military Reservation's civilian force. This force accounted for approximately 2,700 persons in September, 1962.

State and Local School.--There were 518 full time public school teachers in Comanche County in 1957. By school year 1960, this figure had been raised to 714. This increase in teachers was accompanied by a consolidation of some of the schools in the county. In addition, approximately 375 custodians, maintenance men, groundskeepers and clerks were employed, bringing a total of approximately 1,089 people to be employed in public schools.¹⁶ In addition, approximately 75 persons are employed at Cameron State Agricultural College, a state supported junior college. This brings the total number of employees for state and local school systems to 1,164.

State and Local Non-School.--The various state agencies had, in March, 1962, approximately 302 employees in Lawton. State and local employment--excluding school employment--amounted to approximately 827. Table 30 shows the change in state and local employment since 1950. The City of Lawton has increased its employment about 3 per cent while

¹⁶County Superintendent, Comanche County.

TABLE 29

FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN COMANCHE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA,
DECEMBER 31, 1950 AND 1960, BY EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Executive Branch	Employees 1950	Employees 1960
Agriculture	6	17
Commerce	11	3
Health, Education and Welfare	. .	107
Interior	174	70
Justice	. .	3
Post Office Department	120	174
Treasury Department	6	5
National Military Establishment	1,126	2,522
Federal Security Agency	4	. .
General Service Agency	. .	. .
Housing and Home Finance	3	. .
Veterans Administration	2	2
Other	2	4
Total Comanche County	1,454	2,907
Total Oklahoma	29,169	42,098
Per cent of Oklahoma federal employment in Comanche County	5.0	6.9

Sources: U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-Essential Federal Expenditures, Federal Civilian Employment: 1950, Senate Committee Print, 82nd Congress, 1st Session (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950), p. 59; U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-Essential Federal Expenditures, Federal Civilian Employment by County: 1960, 87th Congress, 1st Session (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961), p. 74.

TABLE 30
AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, CITY OF LAWTON AND COMANCHE COUNTY,
OKLAHOMA, 1950, 1960, AND 1962

Year	Average Number of Employees	
	Lawton	Comanche County
1950	240	199
1960	359	111
1962	369	112
Per cent change, 1960-1962	2.8	1.0

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1957 Census of Government, Compendium of Public Employment (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1958); Data for 1960 and 1962 courtesy of Mr. Pat Painter, City Planner, City of Lawton, Oklahoma.

increasing its population almost 78 per cent, and Comanche County has increased its number of employees by 1 per cent while growing at the rate of 65 per cent.¹⁷

Self Employment

Self employed persons account for almost 6 per cent of the jobs in the Lawton S.M.S.A., according to the 1960 census. Self employment includes sole proprietorship, partnership, and professional people (doctors, lawyers, dentists). About 37 per cent of the self employed are engaged in retailing in the Lawton area (Table 31). This does not include, however, self employed in the service trades.

Unemployment

The variations of the level of unemployment were shown in Table 12. As would be expected, these variations have been quite large. Unemployment in the decade of the fifties has fluctuated between a yearly average of 350 in 1952 to 1,125 in 1958; average unemployment in 1962 was 775.

In 1960, a total of 85 per cent of the experienced unemployed lived in the city limits of Lawton, and 16 per cent lived in the rest of the county (Table 32). Forty-five per cent of the unemployed were clerical, craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers, and service workers. The data for this table were collected in the decennial census in the winter of 1960. This winter period would show greater than usual amounts of unemployment in construction and other seasonal industries.

¹⁷Table 7.

TABLE 31

SELF EMPLOYMENT IN THE LAWTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN
STATISTICAL AREA, CENSUS YEAR 1960

Type of Employment	Number of Employees	Per Cent
Total	1,086	100.0
Professional:		
Medical and other	88	8.1
Other professional	113	10.4
Managers, officials and proprietors, excluding farm:		
Retail	419	38.6
Other	466	42.9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census,
United States Census of Population: 1960, Oklahoma, General Social and
Economic Characteristics (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961),
p. 185.

TABLE 32

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED, COMANCHE
COUNTY AND CITY OF LAWTON, 1960

Occupation Group	Comanche County	City of Lawton	
		Number	Per Cent
Total experienced unemployed	1,025	869	84.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	22	18	81.8
Farmers and farm managers	21	. .	0.0
Managers, officials and proprietors, excluding farm	25	25	100.0
Clerical and kindred workers	170	128	75.3
Sales workers	62	58	93.5
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	150	124	82.7
Operatives and kindred workers	133	125	94.0
Private household workers	58	58	100.0
Service workers except private household	187	175	93.6
Farm laborers and foremen	28	21	75.0
Laborers, except farm and mine	122	78	64.9
Occupation not reported	68	59	86.8

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census,
United States Census of Population, 1960, Oklahoma, General Social and
Economic Characteristics (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961),
p. 188.

Summary

The dominant source of employment in the Lawton area is government. Government employment accounts for more than 25 per cent of the civilian employment in the Lawton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

The second largest source of employment is retail and wholesale trade. Wholesale trade is declining both in employment and sales while retail trade is increasing. Service trade is the next most important employer of persons in Lawton. These trade and service establishments are basically oriented toward serving the military and civilian employees of Fort Sill.

Agriculture is declining in importance as both a source of employment and as a source of demand. The number of farms is declining and the size of these farms is decreasing.

Construction has increased in the Lawton area during the decade of the fifties in both volume of construction and employment, because of the expanding population and the physical expansion of the facilities at Fort Sill. Since 1960, however, the trend in construction employment seems to be declining.

Manufacturing is not a significant employer of persons nor does it provide a significant amount of value added by manufacturing. Such manufacturing as does exist is basically for local markets and not for national ones.

Transportation and utility employment has not changed materially in the decade of the fifties even though the population has.

Employment in county and city government has changed only slightly compared to the increase of the population.

The structure of employment and business in Lawton shows Fort Sill to be the dominant employer of civilian persons and that the remaining businesses and employment structure is organized to provide goods and services for the military and civilian employees of Fort Sill.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FORT SILL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

The main source of employment in the Lawton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area is federal civilian employment, and 90 per cent of that employment is at the Fort Sill Military Reservation. Fort Sill has approximately 2,700 full time civilian employees. These full time civilian employees live for the most part in Lawton, but some of them live in surrounding counties. The total civilian payroll in fiscal year 1962 amounted to \$14.3 million. Of this, \$12,470,960 was paid to direct government employees and \$837,665 was paid to non-appropriated fund or nongovernmental paid employees. Non-appropriated fund employees include kitchen police, all employees of Field Officers Open Mess, Officers Open Mess, Non Commissioned Officers Open Mess, and other clubs on the post. This also includes janitor services for the Bachelor Officers Quarters, porters, and other employment that is paid for by organizations for whom these services are performed.

The civilian employees of Fort Sill comprise 13 per cent of the total number of employed persons in the Lawton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. As Fort Sill is the largest single employer of persons and the most important source of Comanche County's total income, a

separate study was undertaken of these employees in order that their impact on county personal income could be more clearly seen. Other aspects of personal income in the Lawton S.M.S.A. will be undertaken after a discussion of the Fort Sill Labor Force and the wage and salary disbursements accruing to it.

Questionnaire Methodology

This study represents the first detailed statistical analysis of the civilian labor force at Fort Sill. This was accomplished by a questionnaire distributed through military channels to all full time government civilian employees. Employees of contractors were excluded. About 96 per cent of the questionnaires were returned to the Civilian Personnel Office through the same channels as they were distributed. They were given to this writer in October, 1962. Of the 2,700 persons eligible to complete the questionnaires, 2,590 returned completed and usable questionnaires.

Most of the questionnaires were filled out completely. There were omissions in some of the questionnaires, however. These omissions differed from questionnaire to questionnaire and did not follow a regular pattern. The questionnaires were examined for inconsistencies. Most of these inconsistencies were found in the section dealing with annual wages. These errors and some of the omissions were then corrected with the help of the Civilian Personnel Office at Fort Sill.

The questionnaires were then coded. The possible job titles were separated into the twenty-seven major classifications in order that a more manageable and meaningful analysis could be made:

1. Clerical - includes all clerk-typists, all clerical clerks, order clerks, receptionists, reports clerks, secretaries, and stock control clerks. Clerical supervisors are classified as clerical.
2. Printing and Allied Fields - includes printers and layout men.
3. Accountants - includes accountants, auditors, comptrollers, budget analysts, budget officers, and bookkeepers.
4. Professional - includes photographers, mathematicians, and other professional employment.
5. Education and Educational Employees - includes training instructors and training aids makers.
6. Restaurant Workers - includes waiters, bartenders and stockmen, waitresses, cooks and chefs, bus boys, meat cutters, K.P.'s, counter attendants, and cashier-hostesses.
7. Janitors - includes orderlies and porters.
8. Grounds Keepers - includes yard boys and gardeners.
9. Maintenance and Construction - includes carpenters, painters, refrigeration, repairmen, bricklayers, and electricians.
10. Road Building and Repair Equipment Operators - includes bulldozer operators, crane operators, and road equipment operators.
11. Road Building and Repair Equipment Repairmen - includes mechanics.
12. Automotive Equipment Operators - includes truck drivers and auto drivers.
13. Automotive Equipment Repairmen - includes mechanics, garage operators, and body men.
14. Machine and Repair Shop - includes machinists, welders, upholsterers, model makers, and tool makers.
15. Artillery and Weapons Specialists - includes all those who indicated they were either weapon systems specialists (non-electronic) or worked with weapons in a nonrepairman status.
16. Artillery and Weapons Repairmen - includes those who worked with weapons in a repairman status.

17. Electronic Equipment Specialists - includes signal experts.
18. Electronic Equipment Repairmen
19. Warehousemen - includes all stockroom employees.
20. Nursery Attendants
21. Procurement Personnel - includes purchasing agents and their clerks.
22. Administrators and Management Specialists - includes billeting and supply officers, management suggestions and awards administrators, and administrative assistants.
23. Personal Service Personnel - includes personal services, barbers, domestic servants, and other personal service personnel.
24. Medical - includes nurses and lab technicians.
25. Laundry Workers - includes pressmen, tumbler men, extractors, and other laundry personnel.
26. Retail Store - includes clerks and store managers.
27. Other - includes safety officers, security officers, religious workers, and other employees.

The code sheets were checked against the questionnaire and the data transferred to IBM cards. These cards were checked, verified, programmed, and processed through a computer.

The tables were constructed so that both responses and nonresponses could be tabulated. Each original table was broken down as follows: Total Employment, Salaried Employment, Hourly Employment, Non-Appropriated Fund Employment, and No Responses. Each of these breakdowns was divided into three sections: Total, Male, and Female. Each table coming from the computer was fifteen columns (not including the stubs) wide. "No responses" were also included. Each table which included a count of the total labor force totaled 2,590 responses and "No answers."

Economic Characteristics of the Fort SillCivilian Labor Force

A total of 2,590 civilian employees responded to the questionnaire. Of that number, 60 per cent were men and 40 per cent were women. (Table 33) Most of the men (60 per cent) were hourly employees, while an additional 28 per cent were salaried. On the other hand, most of the women (62.5 per cent) were salaried, while the remainder were about evenly divided between hourly and non-appropriated fund employees.

The division between mens' work and womens' work seems to be related to the division between salaried employment and hourly employment. Employment by job title is shown in Tables 34 and 35. Almost 30 per cent of the jobs at Fort Sill are clerical or accounting. These jobs are classified, for the most part, as salaried. Eighty-five per cent of these clerical or accounting jobs are filled by women.

Construction and maintenance, automobile repairing and warehousing require men to perform their tasks in most instances. These three hourly occupations account for almost 20 per cent of the total civilian work force at Fort Sill. Restaurant workers and laundry workers account for about 14.5 per cent of the work force and are predominantly women.

A study of the 415 civilian employees of Altus Air Force Base which lies about fifty miles west of Fort Sill, by James M. L. Karns revealed that 39 per cent of the workers there were salaried, 28 per cent hourly, and 33 per cent non-appropriated fund employees.¹ Unlike Fort

¹James M. L. Karns, "Social-Economic and Wage Characteristics of Civilian Employees, Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma" (unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, 1963).

TABLE 33

DISTRIBUTION BY BUDGETARY GROUP OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT
FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA, RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE,
SEPTEMBER, 1962

Budgetary Group	Number of Employees			Per Cent of Employees		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Employees	2,590	1,552	1,038	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salaried	1,085	436	649	41.9	28.1	62.5
Hourly	1,103	935	168	42.6	60.2	16.2
Non Appropriated Fund	298	145	153	11.5	9.3	14.7
No answer	104	36	68	4.0	2.3	6.6

NOTE: Items do not necessarily add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

TABLE 34

RESIDENCE OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA
RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE, SEPTEMBER, 1962,
BY JOB TITLE

Job Title	All Employees			Employees Living in Comanche County			Employees Living Out- side Comanche County		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2,590	1,271	987	1,957	1,132	825	301	164	137
1. Clerical	509	65	444	463	65	398	46	0	46
2. Printing and allied trades	40	30	10	40	30	10	0	0	0
3. Accountants	153	53	100	151	53	98	2	0	2
4. Professional	31	13	18	30	13	17	1	0	1
5. Education and training	83	81	2	83	81	2	0	0	0
6. Restaurant workers	139	57	82	131	77	54	8	5	3
7. Janitors	31	31	0	26	26	0	5	5	0
8. Grounds keepers	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
9. Maintenance and construction	202	201	1	171	170	1	31	31	0
10. Road building and repair equipment operators	8	8	0	8	8	0	0	0	0
11. Road building and repair equipment repairmen	14	14	0	11	11	0	3	3	0
12. Automotive Equipment operators	107	106	1	82	82	0	25	24	1
13. Automotive equipment repairmen	115	115	0	98	98	0	17	17	0

TABLE 34--Continued

Job Title	All Employees			Employees Living in Comanche County			Employees Living Out- side Comanche County		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
14. Machine and repair shop	61	61	0	49	49	0	12	12	0
15. Artillery and weapons specialists	11	9	2	9	9	0	2	0	2
16. Artillery and weapons repairmen	18	18	0	12	12	0	6	6	0
17. Electronic Equipment specialists	22	22	0	17	17	0	5	5	0
18. Electronic equipment repairmen	65	65	0	50	50	0	15	15	0
19. Warehousemen	131	123	8	115	107	8	16	16	0
20. Nursery attendants	21	0	21	21	0	21	0	0	0
21. Procurement personnel	23	15	8	19	11	8	4	4	0
22. Administrators and management specialists	100	80	20	95	75	20	5	5	0
23. Personal Service personnel	36	17	19	36	17	19	0	0	0
24. Medical	47	7	40	43	3	40	4	4	0
25. Laundry workers	185	35	150	146	28	118	39	7	32
26. Retail employees	103	42	61	48	37	11	55	5	50
27. Other	332								

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

TABLE 35

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA,
RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE, SEPTEMBER, 1962, BY JOB TITLE

Job Title	All Employees	Living in Comanche County	Living Outside Comanche County
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0 #
Clerical	22.5	23.7	15.3
Printing and allied trades	1.8	2.0	. .
Accountants	6.8	7.7	0.7
Professional	1.4	1.5	0.3
Education and training	3.7	4.2	. .
Restaurant workers	6.2	6.7	2.7
Janitors	1.4	1.3	1.7
Grounds keepers	0.1	0.2	. .
Maintenance and construction	8.9	8.7	10.3
Road building and repair equipment operators	0.4	0.4	. .
Road building and repair equipment repairmen	0.6	0.6	1.0
Automotive equipment operators	4.7	4.2	8.3
Automotive equipment repairmen	5.1	5.0	5.6
Machine and repair shop	2.7	2.5	4.0
Artillery and weapons specialists	0.5	0.5	0.7
Artillery and weapons repairmen	0.8	0.6	2.0
Electronic equipment specialists	1.0	0.9	1.7
Electronic equipment repairmen	2.9	2.6	5.0
Warehousemen	5.8	5.9	5.3
Nursery attendants	0.9	1.1	. .
Procurement personnel	1.0	1.0	1.3
Administrators and management specialists	4.4	4.9	1.7
Personal service personnel	1.6	1.8	. .
Medical	2.1	2.2	1.3
Laundry workers	8.2	7.5	13.0
Retail employees	4.5	2.5	18.3

#Totals do not necessarily add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

Sill, Altus Air Force Base has slightly more women than men civilian employees. This female majority differs considerably from the findings of Dr. Richard W. Poole in his study of the 18,579 employees of the Oklahoma City Air Materiel Area (OCAMA),² and of Walter Smith in his study of Vance Air Force Base,³ where men outnumber women by four to one.

The differences in budgetary types of employment and the sex composition of the work force is a reflection of the type of work and different missions of these different military installations.

Age

The age distribution of civilian employees is shown in Table 36. (See also Figure 1.) About half the employees fall in the age group 36 to 50, and almost three-fourths of all employees are between the ages 31 and 55. It may be observed that this pattern holds generally for all budgetary groups for both sexes.

The median age of all employees is 42 (Tables 37 and 38). Women employees are somewhat younger than male employees. The median age for women is 39 while the median for males is 44. The highest median is found among the hourly workers where it is 45 for males and 46 for female workers.

²Richard W. Poole, Characteristics and Commuting Patterns of the Oklahoma City Air Materiel Area Labor Force (Oklahoma City: U.S. Air Force, 1962), p. 2.

³Walter Smith, "Income Distribution Among the Civilian Employees, Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma" (unpublished Master's thesis, being prepared at University of Oklahoma, 1963) quoted by Karns, op. cit., p. 34.

TABLE 36

AGE LEVEL OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA
RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE, SEPTEMBER, 1962

Age	Total Employees			Salaried			Hourly			Non-Appropriated Fund			No Answer
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	2,590	1,552	1,038	1,085	436	649	1,103	935	168	298	145	153	104
No response	24	3	21	9	0	9	2	2	0	4	1	3	9
Under 20	75	23	55	50	2	48	3	1	2	15	12	3	7
21-25	179	46	133	110	11	99	28	19	9	31	11	20	10
26-30	204	89	115	115	38	77	50	35	15	29	12	17	10
31-35	267	152	115	124	51	73	99	86	13	29	10	19	15
36-40	378	213	165	160	53	107	168	145	23	41	13	28	9
41-45	479	334	145	205	117	88	209	187	22	51	26	25	14
46-50	362	255	107	138	80	58	173	144	29	44	30	14	7
51-55	301	208	93	97	46	51	164	143	21	30	16	14	10
56-60	184	128	56	43	22	21	119	95	24	13	6	7	9
61-65	106	78	28	28	14	14	65	55	10	10	8	2	3
66 and over	31	26	5	6	2	4	23	23	0	1	0	1	1

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

FIGURE 1

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA,
RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE BY AGE LEVEL, SEPTEMBER, 1962

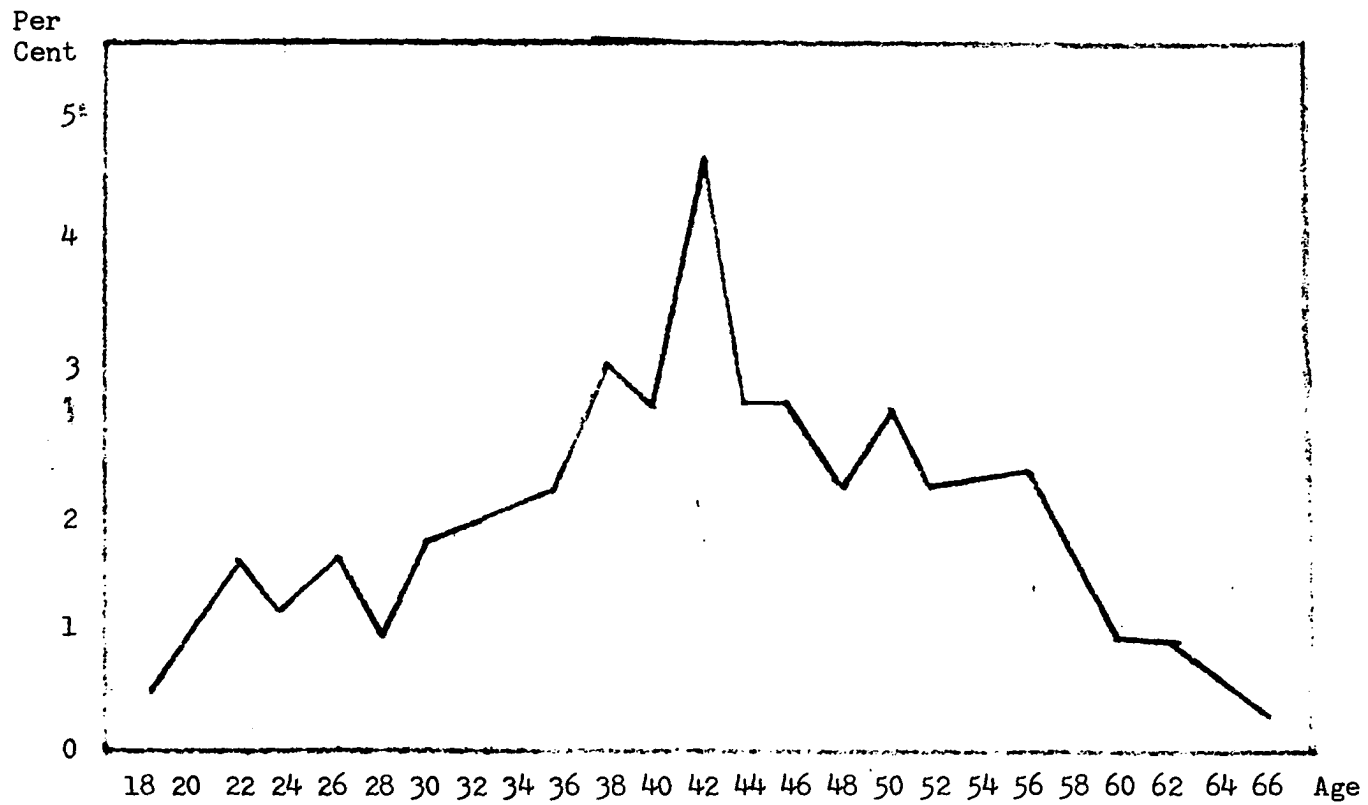


TABLE 37

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL,
OKLAHOMA, RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE, BY AGE LEVEL,
SEPTEMBER, 1962

Age	Total Employment			Salaried			Hourly			Non-Appropriated Fund		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Response	.9	.2	2.0	.8	.0	1.3	.2	.2	1.1	1.3	.6	2.0
20 and under	2.8	1.5	5.3	4.6	.5	7.4	.3	.1	1.2	5.0	8.2	2.0
21-25	6.9	3.0	12.8	10.1	2.5	15.2	2.5	2.0	5.4	10.4	7.6	13.1
26-30	7.9	5.7	11.0	10.6	8.7	11.9	4.5	3.7	8.9	9.7	8.3	11.1
31-35	10.3	9.8	11.0	11.4	11.7	11.2	9.0	9.2	7.7	9.7	6.9	12.4
36-40	14.6	13.7	15.9	14.7	12.2	16.5	15.2	15.5	13.7	13.8	9.0	18.3
41-45	18.5	21.5	14.0	18.9	26.8	13.6	19.0	20.0	13.1	17.1	17.9	16.3
46-50	14.0	16.3	10.3	12.7	18.4	8.9	15.7	15.4	17.3	14.8	20.7	9.2
51-55	11.6	13.4	8.9	8.9	10.6	7.9	14.9	15.3	12.5	10.1	11.0	9.2
56-60	7.1	8.2	5.4	4.0	5.0	3.2	10.8	10.2	14.3	4.4	4.1	4.6
61-65	4.0	5.0	2.7	2.6	3.2	2.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	3.4	5.5	1.3
66 and over	1.2	1.7	.5	.6	.5	.3	2.0	2.5	.5	.3	.0	.7

Totals do not necessarily equal 100 due to rounding.

Source: Computed from Table 36.

TABLE 38
MEDIAN AGE LEVEL OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL,
OKLAHOMA, RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE,
SEPTEMBER, 1962

Type of Employees	M e d i a n A g e		
	Total	Male	Female
Total employees	42	44	39
Salaried	40	42	37
Hourly	45	45	46
Non Appropriated Fund	41	43	37

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

The median age of Fort Sill employees is three years greater than the Altus median age of 39⁴ and a year greater than the OCAMA median of 41. The median age for women at Altus is 35 compared to 43 at OCAMA,⁵ while that of men is 45 at Altus compared to 41 at the OCAMA. These age differentials reflect different types of jobs and functions of the three different installations, and also reflect the influence of working wives of servicemen.

Marital Status

More than four out of five employees at Fort Sill are married. The bulk of the remainder are single persons, and only about one in twenty-five is widowed. (Tables 39 and 40.) The marriage rate is higher among hourly employees than among other budgetary units. Slightly more than 90 per cent of the hourly employees are married, while 80 per cent of salaried and non-appropriated fund employees are married. More than a fourth of all married women working on the post are wives of servicemen. Wives of servicemen are distributed in a manner closely resembling the distribution of all female employees.

This pattern is consistent with the Altus study where 81 per cent of the workers are married, 14 per cent single, and 5 per cent widowed,⁶ and the OCAMA study where 83 per cent of the employees were married, 12 per cent single, and 5 per cent widowed.⁷

⁴Karns, op. cit., p. 33.

⁵Poole, op. cit., p. 5.

⁶Karns, op. cit., p. 38.

⁷Poole, op. cit., p. 13.

TABLE 39

MARITAL STATUS OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA,
RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE, SEPTEMBER, 1962

Marital Status	Total Employees	Salaried	Hourly	Non Appropriated Fund
Total	2,590	1,085	1,103	298
Married	2,175	870	996	240
Male	1,433	411	875	124
Female	742	459	121	116
Single	288	165	67	39
Male	98	22	46	18
Female	190	143	21	21
Widowed	107	44	37	17
Male	17	2	12	2
Female	90	42	25	15
No response	20	. .	. .	. .

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

TABLE 40

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL STATUS OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES
AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA, RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE,
SEPTEMBER, 1962

Marital Status	Total Employees	Salaried	Hourly	Non Appropriated Fund
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married	84.0	80.2	90.3	80.5
Single	11.1	15.2	6.1	13.1
Widowed	4.1	4.1	3.4	5.8
No response	.9	.6	.3	.7

NOTE: Items do not necessarily add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

Stability of Employment

About half of the civilian employees at Fort Sill have worked at Fort Sill between five and twenty years. (Table 41 and Figure 2.) About half the employees have been employed more than seven years. This indicates a high degree of employment stability. About 16 per cent of the work force has been employed less than one year. This high rate of new employees can be partially explained by the mobility of the military wives employed at Fort Sill. This distribution also has a concentration at twelve years. This can be explained by the expansion of the civilian and military employment at Fort Sill that followed the beginning of the Korean War. Total civil service employment followed the same pattern as employment at Fort Sill even though a few civil service employees have transferred to Fort Sill from other government installations (Table 42).

Approximately 28 per cent--746--of the Fort Sill civilian employees have been in their present pay grade less than one year (Table 43). Less than 50 per cent of the employees have been in their present pay grade more than two years. Forty per cent of the work force has been employed at Fort Sill between six years and fifteen years. Only 7 per cent of the work force has been at Fort Sill more than twenty years and 42 per cent have been at Fort Sill less than five years. This reflects the heavy hiring of persons during the World War II period and the Korean War period, and the slow rate of turnover that exists after the first year of employment.

Altus Air Force Base reflects a similar degree of stability. As Altus Air Force Base was reactivated in 1953, only about 2 per cent of

TABLE 41

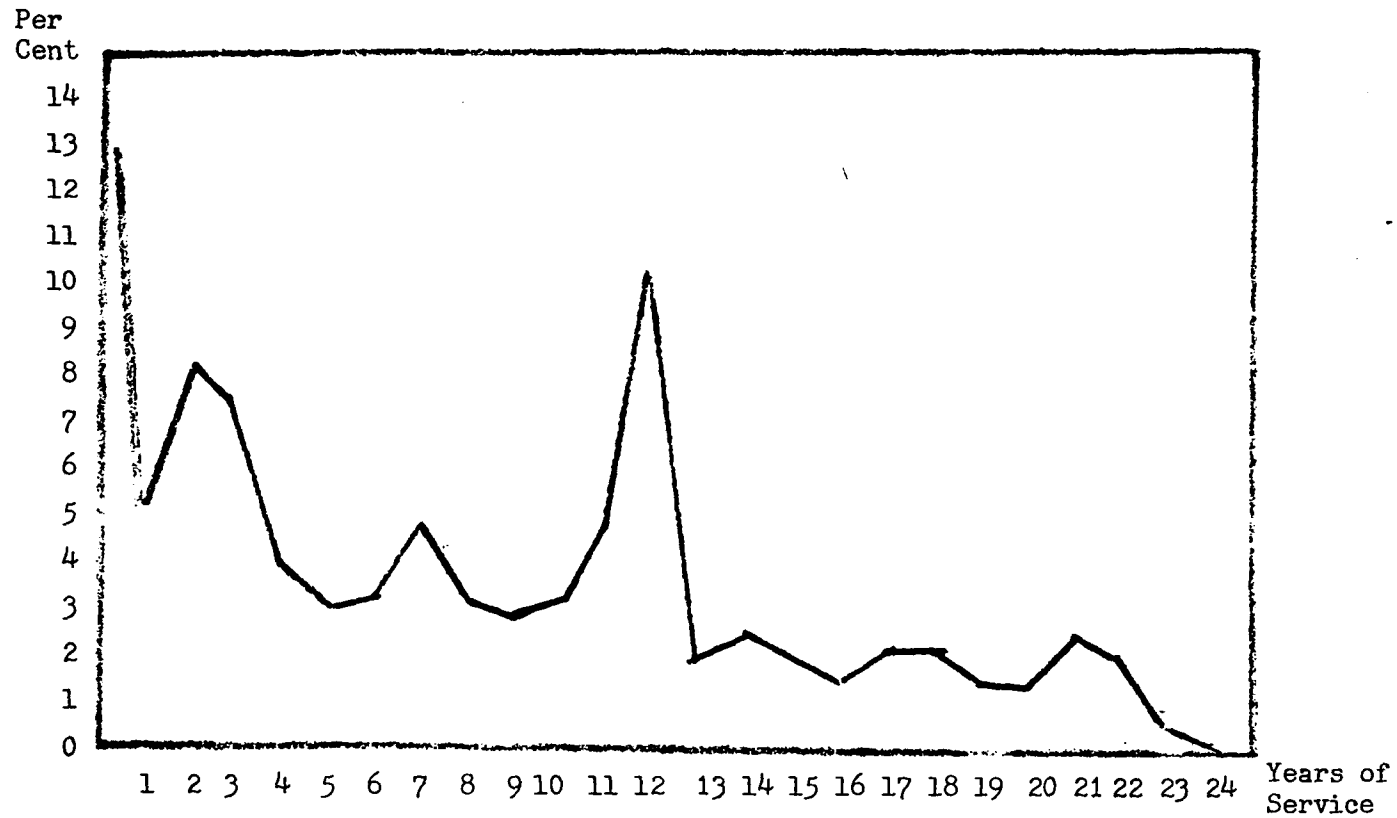
LENGTH OF SERVICE OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA,
RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE, SEPTEMBER, 1962

Years of Service at Fort Sill	Total Employees	Salaried	Hourly	Non Appro- priated Fund	No Answer
Total	2,590	1,086	1,103	298	104
No response	56	13	6	6	31
Less than 1 year	336	160	67	89	20
1	142	64	49	25	4
2	214	104	59	38	13
3	199	96	74	24	5
4	113	54	31	24	4
5	86	50	26	8	2
6	89	43	30	13	3
7	131	84	35	9	3
8	89	48	27	11	3
9	78	36	37	4	1
10	83	27	43	7	6
11	127	44	77	4	2
12	262	83	165	12	2
13	57	17	35	5	. .
14	64	19	43	2	. .
15	54	26	27	1	. .
16	45	16	28	. .	1
17	54	19	34	1	. .
18	54	12	38	3	1
19	39	5	31	3	. .
20	40	11	28	. .	1
21	67	26	38	2	1
22	52	15	34	3	. .
23	15	. .	15	. .	. .
24	5	4	1	. .	. .
25	8	2	4	2	. .
26	5	. .	5	. .	. .
27	7	2	5	. .	. .
28	4	. .	4	. .	. .
29	2	. .	2	. .	. .
30	3	. .	2	1	. .
Over 30	10	5	3	1	1

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

FIGURE 2

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA,
RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE BY LENGTH OF SERVICE, SEPTEMBER, 1962



Source: Computed from data compiled from questionnaire.

TABLE 42

LENGTH OF TOTAL CIVIL SERVICE OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL,
OKLAHOMA, RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE, SEPTEMBER, 1962

Total Years of Civil Service	Total Employees	Salaried	Hourly	Non Appro- priated Fund	No Answer
Total	2,590	1,085	1,103	298	104
No response	423	22	46	270	85
Less than 1 year	179	123	46	4	6
1	111	68	38	3	2
2	115	58	51	3	3
3	133	84	45	4	.
4	78	47	29	.	2
5	83	54	26	2	1
6	95	60	31	2	2
7	110	77	31	2	.
8	68	41	25	1	1
9	69	35	34	.	.
10	78	37	40	.	1
11	125	51	74	.	.
12	202	69	132	1	.
13	65	23	42	.	.
14	75	23	52	.	.
15	77	36	41	.	.
16	62	20	41	1	.
17	68	24	43	1	.
18	64	24	40	.	.
19	57	20	37	.	.
20	56	22	33	1	.
21	64	23	41	.	.
22	42	11	30	1	.
23	25	3	22	.	.
24	12	6	6	.	.
25	12	5	5	1	1
26	11	2	9	.	.
27	8	3	5	.	.
28	6	2	4	.	.
29	2	.	1	1	.
30	3	2	1	.	.
Over 30	12	10	2	.	.

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

TABLE 43

LENGTH OF TIME IN PAY GRADE OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES
AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA, RESPONDING TO
QUESTIONNAIRE, SEPTEMBER, 1962

Years in Current Pay Grade	Total Employees	Salaried	Hourly	Non Appropriated Fund	No Answer
Total	2,590	1,085	1,103	298	104
No response	195	24	39	80	52
Less than 1 year	746	319	287	115	25
1	244	137	84	18	5
2	372	186	145	31	10
3	334	153	151	26	4
4	163	81	72	8	2
5	139	63	73	3	. .
6	95	35	54	3	3
7	80	39	39	1	1
8	151	37	106	7	11
9	25	3	21	. .	1
10	46	8	32	6	. .

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

the work force has been employed there more than ten years. Sixty-one per cent of the Altus employees have been there between two and eight years. Altus, too, has a high proportion of first year employees--23 per cent.⁸

The OCAMA study shows about 9 per cent of the employees have been working at OCAMA for less than one year and about half the employees have between seven and fourteen years service.⁹ Both Altus and OCAMA reflect the increased employment resulting from the Korean War.

Handicapped Employment

About 4 per cent of the total civilian employees consider themselves disabled. The criterion for this decision was left to the respondent. Persons who consider themselves disabled might not necessarily consider themselves handicapped. Of the handicapped employees, 93 per cent were male and 7 per cent were female. Sixty per cent of those who were handicapped were hourly employees (Table 44).

The OCAMA study reveals that 17 per cent of the labor force at that installation were handicapped. Again most of the handicapped employees were men. Eighty-six per cent of handicapped employees were men and 14 per cent were women.¹⁰

Home Occupancy Status

The majority of employees at Fort Sill own their own home. Of the total number of employees, 1,728 (or two-thirds) are home owners.

⁸Karns, op. cit., p. 68.

⁹Poole, op. cit., pp. 52-53.

¹⁰Poole, op. cit., p. 16.

TABLE 44

DISTRIBUTION OF HANDICAPPED CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA,
RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE, SEPTEMBER, 1962

Item	Total Employees			Salaried	Hourly	Non- Appropriated Fund	No Answer
	Total	Male	Female				
Total	2,590	1,552	1,038	1,085	1,103	298	104
No response	122	71	51	14	55	14	39
Handicapped employees	112	104	8	34	67	3	8
Nonhandicapped employees	2,356	1,377	979	1,037	981	281	57

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

The term "home ownership" is used in this study to mean that the individual holds legal title to the property he lives on. A person who is paying for his home is considered to be a home owner. The high rate of home ownership is shown in Table 45, and is interpreted to be both an indication of the stability of the employment at Fort Sill and a function of income and age. This high rate of home ownership might be considered a contributing factor to the immobility of the labor force. This is further suggested by the length of service at Fort Sill.

Table 46 shows 11 per cent of the Fort Sill civilian employees live with relatives and that 20 per cent rent. About 9 per cent of the employees did not answer the question. Many respondents living with relatives are young single people who have not yet established residence separate from their parents.

This is consistent with both the OCAMA study and the Altus Air Force Base study. At Altus, 55 per cent of the employees own their own home, 30 per cent rent, and the remainder live with relatives.¹¹ At the Oklahoma City Air Materiel Area, 80 per cent of the employees own their own homes, 16 per cent rent, and only 4 per cent live with relatives.¹² One of the reasons for the higher rate of home ownership at the OCAMA is the large proportion of men, or prime income earners, to women. In all three installations, home ownership contributes to the stability of employment and at the same time is a reflection of that stability of employment.

¹¹Karns, op. cit., p. 43.

¹²Poole, op. cit., pp. 22-23.

TABLE 45

HOME OCCUPANCY STATUS OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT
FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA, RESPONDING TO
QUESTIONNAIRE, SEPTEMBER, 1962

Home Occupancy Status	Total Employees	Salaried	Hourly	Non Appropriated Fund	No Answer
Total	2,590	1,085	1,103	298	104
No response	59	. .	. .	. .	. .
Rent	518	226	162	97	33
Own	1,728	727	795	165	41
Live with relatives	285	116	124	24	21

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

TABLE 46

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL,
OKLAHOMA, RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE, SEPTEMBER, 1962,
BY HOME OCCUPANCY STATUS

Home Occupancy Status	Total Employees	Salaried	Hourly	Non Appropriated Fund	No Answer
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No response	2.1	1.2	1.8	4.0	8.7
Rent	20.0	20.8	14.7	32.6	31.7
Own	66.7	67.0	72.1	55.4	39.4
Live with relatives	11.0	10.7	11.2	8.1	20.2

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

Place of Previous Residence

Tables 47 and 48 show the places of previous residence of those employees who moved to the Lawton area from a different Oklahoma county or from some other state. Almost all the employees of Fort Sill are indigenous to the area; that is, 88 per cent are living in the same location as prior to their employment at Fort Sill. Eight per cent moved to Lawton from some other Oklahoma county, and 3.5 per cent moved from outside Oklahoma.

After Oklahoma, Texas supplied the greatest number of workers at Fort Sill, followed by Arkansas and Louisiana. Since Texas lies less than fifty miles from Lawton, it is somewhat surprising that the percentage of employees of Texas origin is not greater. Arkansas and Louisiana together provide slightly more than 1 per cent of the Fort Sill labor force because employees of deactivated army facilities in those states were given preferential employment opportunities at Fort Sill.

One of the more significant things in Table 48 is that less than 4 per cent of the Fort Sill work force originated outside the State of Oklahoma. Slightly more than 8 per cent of the employees of Fort Sill formerly lived in an Oklahoma county different from the one in which they now reside. This indicates that Fort Sill is not draining its labor force from the rest of Oklahoma, or other bordering states, but provides employment mainly to persons originating in that area.

The same pattern is revealed by the Altus and OCAMA studies. At Altus, 7 per cent of the civilian employees originated outside Oklahoma and about one employee out of four moved to Altus from another Oklahoma

TABLE 47

DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA,
RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE, SEPTEMBER, 1962,
BY COUNTY OF PREVIOUS OKLAHOMA RESIDENCE

County of Previous Oklahoma Residence	Total Employees	Per Cent of Total Employees
Total	208	8.4#
Caddo	46	1.9
Cotton	30	1.2
Grady	19	0.8
Kiowa	6	0.2
Stephens	20	0.8
Tillman	12	0.5
Jackson	8	0.3
Carter	4	0.2
Cleveland	4	0.2
Garfield	7	0.3
Oklahoma	14	0.5
Okmulgee	5	0.2
Tulsa	4	0.2
Other*	29	1.1

*Canadian and Muskogee, 3; Greer, Jefferson, Payne, Pittsburg, 2; Adair, Beckham, Bryan, Creek, Custer, LeFlore, Love, McIntosh, Major, Marshall, Ottawa, Roger Mills, Rogers, Seminole, Sequoyah, 1.

#Percentages do not necessarily add to total due to rounding.

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

TABLE 48

STATE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES
AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA, RESPONDING TO
QUESTIONNAIRE, SEPTEMBER, 1962

State of Previous Residence	Total Employees	Per Cent of Total Employees
Total	90	3.5
Texas	31	1.2
Arkansas	18	0.7
Louisiana	12	0.5
Kansas	4	0.2
Other*	25	0.9

*California and New Mexico have 3; Mississippi, Tennessee, North Dakota, and the District of Columbia, 2; Arizona, Florida, North Carolina, Virginia, Nebraska, Illinois, Ohio, Maryland, Massachusetts, Washington, Outside the United States, 1.

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

county. About two-thirds of the work force were recruited in the Altus area.¹³ About 62 per cent of the civilian employees at OCAMA were from Oklahoma. Since the OCAMA study dealt with the place of birth rather than the county or state of previous residence, few comparisons can be made.¹⁴ All three of these studies reveal that most of the work force is recruited from the area surrounding the installation.

Place of Current Residence

Over 84 per cent of the employees at Fort Sill live inside the incorporated limits of some town (Tables 49 and 50). Comanche County is the home of 88.4 per cent of the employees. More than 72 per cent of the total civilian employees of Fort Sill live inside the Lawton city limits. The only other counties with a large number of Fort Sill employees are Caddo, Grady, and Tillman counties.

Most of the employees who live in counties other than Comanche County are hourly employees. Only six non-appropriated fund employees live outside Comanche County. Women do not seem less inclined to live outside Comanche County than do men; 9 per cent of the women, and 8 per cent of the men, live outside Comanche County. This represents 202 men and 96 women. Table 50 shows Caddo County to have the largest number of non-Comanche County employees at Fort Sill; 94 per cent of the total civilian work force live in Comanche and Caddo counties.

Table 35 showed that the majority of the non-Comanche County Fort Sill employees are engaged in construction and maintenance, automotive

¹³Karns, op. cit., p. 47.

¹⁴Poole, op. cit., p. 72.

TABLE 49

PLACE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL,
OKLAHOMA, RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE,
SEPTEMBER, 1962

County of Current Residence	Employees Living Outside Corporate Limits	Employees Living Inside Corporate Limits	Total Employees
Total	223	2,367	2,590
Comanche	159	2,130	2,289
Caddo	31	113	144
Cotton	11	45	56
Grady	6	6	12
Kiowa	2	6	8
Stephens	10	40	50
Tillman	3	4	7
Remainder of state	1	. .	1
No response	. .	23	23

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

TABLE 50

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA,
RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE, SEPTEMBER, 1962,
BY COUNTY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE

County of Current Residence	Employees Living Outside Corporate Limits	Employees Living Inside Corporate Limits	Total Employees
Total	9.6	89.4	100.0#
Comanche	6.1	82.3	88.4
Caddo	1.2	4.4	5.6
Cotton	0.4	1.7	2.1
Grady	0.2	0.2	0.4
Kiowa	0.1	0.2	0.3
Stephens	1.5	0.4	1.9
Tillman	0.1	0.2	0.3
No response	. .	. .	0.6

#Totals may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Source: Computed from Table 49.

equipment repairs, automotive equipment operators and warehousemen. These hourly occupations provide income that would enable persons to commute to the surrounding counties.

The cities having the largest number of Fort Sill employees are listed in Table 51. Lawton accounts for 80 per cent of the Fort Sill employees living inside corporate limits, with Fletcher and Cache being second and third, respectively. Forty-five of the responding employees live at Fort Sill in Post housing.

Anadarko, Apache, and Walters are the three cities outside Comanche County that have the largest number of Fort Sill employees. These three towns account for only 5 per cent of the total Fort Sill employment. The OCAMA study reveals that 83 per cent of the OCAMA employees live in Oklahoma County, 6 per cent in Pottawatomie County, and 4 per cent in Cleveland County.¹⁵ These three counties provide the residence for nine out of ten of the OCAMA employees.

Media of Transportation

As noted in Map A, Fort Sill is located north of Lawton. The boundary of Fort Sill is co-existent with the Lawton city limits. Although a municipal bus operates, there are only a few buses. Taxicabs are the only other form of public transportation. Table 52 shows that 96 per cent of the civilian employees travel to and from work by way of automobile. Of these, only 19 per cent are members of car pools. Three per cent ride the bus and only 1 per cent get to work some way other than the bus or by automobile.

¹⁵Ibid., p. 72.

TABLE 51

CITY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES
AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA, RESPONDING TO
QUESTIONNAIRE, SEPTEMBER, 1962

City of Current Residence	Total Employees	Per Cent of Total Employees
Total	2,590	100.0
Lawton	1,879	72.5
Cache	40	1.5
Fletcher	66	2.5
Sterling	34	1.3
Elgin	34	1.3
Indiahoma	3	0.1
Chattanooga	1	*
Geronimo	10	0.4
Faxon	2	*
Fort Sill	45	1.7
Anadarko	39	1.5
Apache	51	2.0
Walters	39	1.5
Comanche	16	0.6
Other towns	46	1.7
Living outside corporate limits	223	8.6
No answer	23	0.9

*Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

TABLE 52

METHOD OF TRANSPORTATION OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES
AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA, RESPONDING
TO QUESTIONNAIRE, SEPTEMBER, 1962

Method of Transportation	Total Employees	Per Cent of Total Employees
Total	2,590	100.0#
No response	22	0.9
Automobile	2,483	95.9
Bus	78	3.0
Scooter	1	*
Walk	2	0.1
Other	4	0.2
Total people using autos	2,483	100.0
Belonging to car pool	470	18.9
Not belonging to car pool	1,980	79.7
No answer	33	1.3

#Totals might not add to 100 due to rounding.

*Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

At both Altus¹⁶ and OCAMA,¹⁷ 95 per cent of the civilian employees get to and from work by automobile.

Driving Time and Driving Distance

Employees at Fort Sill have a driving time to and from work that ranges from five minutes to about ninety-nine minutes (Table 53). The median average driving time is about twenty-five minutes. As most employees live in Comanche County, it appears that this is consistent with the place of current residence, since 88 per cent of the employees at Fort Sill live inside the Lawton S.M.S.A. and drive less than half an hour. Table 54 shows that those employees responding to the questionnaire have a median driving distance of approximately fifteen miles.

The median driving distance one way at OCAMA is 11 miles and the average driving time is thirty minutes. This differs from the Altus employees' driving time considerably. Eighty-five per cent of the Altus employees drive less than thirty minutes one way to work. Three out of five people drive between ten and twenty minutes to work.¹⁸

Driving time is less at Altus partly due to the smallness of Altus compared to Lawton or Oklahoma City. City traffic problems do not contribute to driving time in Jackson County.

Summary

About 96 per cent of the full time civilian employees responded to the questionnaire used as a basis for the collection of data for this

¹⁶Karns, op. cit., p. 47.

¹⁷Poole, op. cit., p. 29.

¹⁸Karns, op. cit., p. 51.

TABLE 53

DRIVING TIME OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA,
RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE, SEPTEMBER, 1962

Driving Time in Minutes	Total Employees	Per Cent of Total Employees
Total	2,590	100.0
No response	25	1.0
1- 4	2	0.1
5- 9	69	2.7
10- 14	325	12.6
15- 19	709	27.4
20- 29	735	28.4
30- 44	430	16.6
45- 59	189	7.3
60- 74	88	3.4
75- 89	11	0.4
90-104	3	0.1
Greater than 104	4	0.2

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

TABLE 54

DRIVING DISTANCE OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA,
RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE, SEPTEMBER, 1962

Miles Driven One Way to Work	Total Employees	Per Cent of Total Employees
Total	2,590	100.0#
No response	47	1.8
1	41	1.6
2	171	6.6
3	330	12.7
4	404	15.6
5	444	17.1
6	269	10.4
7	135	5.2
8	77	3.0
9	26	1.0
10	40	1.5
11	7	0.3
12	19	0.7
13	13	0.5
14	12	0.5
15	24	0.9
16-20	182	7.0
21-25	115	4.4
26-30	88	3.4
31-35	45	1.7
36-40	69	2.6
41-45	16	0.6
46-50	7	0.3
51-60	6	0.2
61-70	1	*
Over 70	2	*

*Less than 0.1 per cent.

#Totals might not equal 100 due to rounding.

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

analysis. These employees are employed by three wage and salary types: salaried employees, hourly employees, and non-appropriated fund employees. Sixty per cent of these employees are men and 40 per cent women. The majority of the women are salaried employees while most of the men are hourly employees. Non-appropriated fund employment accounted for 11.5 per cent of the total civilian employment.

The median age of all employees was 42 years. The median age for male employees was 44 years and that for women 39 years. The median age of these employees being in excess of forty years is consistent with the 84 per cent of the employees being married. A greater proportion of male employees are married than women. This can be attributed to the larger number of male head of households than female head of households in the nation as a whole. About 27 per cent of the female employees are wives of Fort Sill servicemen and were employed in the same pattern as other women at Fort Sill.

The Fort Sill labor force is relatively stable. This is reflected by the median of years of employment at Fort Sill being seven. Most of the labor turnover exists in the less than one year category. The peak is partially explained by the large number of servicemen's wives employed on the post.

Only about 4 per cent of the total civilian employees are handicapped. Sixty per cent of the handicapped are employed in hourly jobs. Ninety-two per cent of the handicapped employees are male.

Over 82 per cent of the Fort Sill employees live inside the corporate city limits of Lawton. An additional 6 per cent live inside Comanche County. The 12 per cent of the employees who do not live in

Comanche County live in the seven counties bordering Comanche County. Most of the employees living outside Comanche County are male hourly workers.

The majority of the Fort Sill employees are home owners. The high rate of home ownership is interpreted to be a contributing factor to the high amount of employment stability at Fort Sill.

Almost all Fort Sill employees are indigenous to the area. Over 88 per cent live in the same geographic location they did prior to their employment at Fort Sill. Of the 12 per cent that moved to their present location, 3.5 per cent came from a state other than Oklahoma, and 8 per cent moved from another Oklahoma county.

Almost 96 per cent of the civilian employees at Fort Sill go to and from work by automobile. About one-fifth of these persons are members of car pools and about 3 per cent go to and from work by way of bus and the remaining 1 per cent get to work some other way. These employees live a median average of fifteen miles from Fort Sill and require about a twenty-five minute driving time to commute to and from work.

Home ownership, employment stability, the driving distance, driving time and location of current residence, along with the knowledge that these people are indigenous to the Comanche County area, are all consistent. All five of these measures are interpreted to reflect the desirability of Fort Sill employment to the employee.

In general, the commuting patterns of the Fort Sill work force resemble those of OCAMA and Altus even though OCAMA employs seven times as many civilians as Fort Sill and Altus Air Force Base only one-fourth as many as Fort Sill.

CHAPTER V

WAGES AND SALARIES OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA

Total annual wages and salaries reported by the 96 per cent of the employees answering the questionnaire of September, 1962 amounted to slightly more than \$12 million. This did not include overtime, shift differentials, or payments to part time employees. Data collected in the questionnaire were for calendar year 1962, rather than on a fiscal year basis, and were based on the U. S. Army and Air Force pay scale as of September, 1962.

The total amount of wages and salaries was determined by adding the total wage and salary income of each respondent by age class, marital status, handicap, state of previous residence, county of previous residence, county of current residence, and job title. Each total wage and salary column equaled \$12,051,000. These data were then sorted into male, female, total wages for all employees and for each budgetary group. Mean wage and salary income was computed and used in this study because the mean is influenced by every item in the series. Since there were no extreme values at either end of the distribution, the mean yields a more meaningful measure of central tendency.

Male employees receive substantially higher wages than female employees in all three budgetary units at Fort Sill (Table 55). Among

TABLE 55

MEAN WAGE AND SALARY INCOME OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA,
RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE BY AGE LEVEL, SEPTEMBER, 1962

Age	Total Employment			Salaried			Hourly			Non Appropriated Fund		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	\$4,634	\$5,247	\$3,719	\$5,170	\$6,100	\$4,545	\$4,924	\$5,313	\$2,757	\$2,653	\$2,982	\$2,341
Less than 18	1,680	1,460	2,340	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,680	1,460	2,340
18	3,304	2,805	3,434	3,795	..	3,795	5,637	5,637	..	2,190	2,280	2,100
19	3,211	1,992	3,710	3,799	3,760	3,801	..	..	..	1,821	1,821	..
20	3,445	2,427	3,676	3,888	4,040	3,880	2,163	..	2,163	1,773	1,424	2,820
21	3,296	3,017	3,331	3,928	..	3,928	4,035	4,035	..	1,975	2,308	1,620
22	3,039	2,005	3,334	4,044	3,865	4,052	2,603	2,942	2,433	1,893	1,472	1,851
23	3,916	4,561	3,662	4,273	5,084	4,070	4,194	5,064	2,454	3,054	4,500	2,765
24	3,995	4,267	3,846	4,608	6,865	4,185	4,430	4,924	2,454	2,381	2,204	2,500
25	4,142	4,160	4,134	4,324	4,962	4,271	4,828	4,828	..	2,342	2,040	2,493
26	3,874	4,104	3,766	4,466	5,031	4,286	3,145	4,466	1,825	2,792	1,140	4,444
27	3,967	4,290	3,643	4,608	5,266	4,374	4,964	5,414	2,265	2,238	3,165	693
28	3,979	5,424	3,196	4,505	5,066	4,290	3,728	5,285	2,430	3,708	7,232	1,359
29	4,307	4,794	3,866	4,677	4,847	4,543	4,541	4,969	3,255	2,762	3,982	2,153
30	4,223	4,733	3,644	4,746	5,066	4,517	4,431	4,718	2,423	2,283	1,608	2,418
31	4,125	4,581	3,554	4,502	5,021	4,279	4,485	4,907	2,797	1,960	2,940	..
32	4,787	5,415	3,566	5,456	6,070	4,595	5,189	5,341	2,454	2,070	1,800	2,124
33	4,401	4,944	3,334	5,093	5,752	4,535	4,586	4,832	2,377	2,226	3,070	1,664
34	4,408	5,127	3,842	4,994	5,690	4,730	4,815	5,262	2,579	2,747	2,781	2,734
35	4,657	5,381	3,631	5,262	6,234	4,486	4,811	5,195	2,378	2,770	3,146	2,545
36	4,532	5,410	3,540	5,174	5,836	4,678	4,694	5,188	2,421	2,267	..	2,287
37	4,442	5,270	3,568	4,937	6,212	4,647	4,703	5,094	2,684	2,357	5,649	1,260
38	4,976	5,481	4,160	5,226	6,575	4,600	4,955	5,229	2,417	3,654	4,718	1,500
39	4,633	5,211	3,655	5,194	5,722	4,877	5,003	5,169	2,423	2,693	4,385	1,727
40	4,720	5,338	4,053	5,092	5,880	4,667	4,651	5,172	2,651	3,964	4,466	3,587
41	4,990	5,603	3,863	5,713	6,438	4,956	5,035	5,292	2,406	3,057	3,660	2,856
42	4,873	5,352	3,971	5,383	6,340	4,657	5,146	5,394	2,770	2,865	2,852	2,886
43	5,179	5,561	3,952	6,101	6,748	4,925	5,269	5,518	2,454	2,190	1,650	2,845
44	4,836	5,140	3,952	5,517	5,876	4,765	5,028	5,339	2,849	2,412	1,927	3,280
45	5,438	6,010	4,054	6,344	6,860	5,311	5,009	5,440	2,422	3,611	4,380	3,304
46	5,180	5,595	3,492	5,747	6,317	4,590	5,445	5,611	2,462	1,722	1,661	1,970
47	4,907	5,219	4,174	5,317	5,896	4,704	5,124	5,455	3,207	2,496	2,496	..
48	4,380	5,181	3,246	5,240	5,925	4,617	4,443	5,265	2,389	2,178	2,899	1,601
49	4,952	5,751	3,355	5,938	6,735	4,875	5,031	5,699	2,454	2,814	3,701	1,262
50	4,657	5,170	3,220	5,480	6,188	4,154	4,847	5,265	2,935	2,759	3,072	2,134
51	5,012	5,345	4,169	5,448	6,012	4,884	5,291	5,401	3,806	3,838	5,576	5,150
52	4,735	5,301	3,725	5,366	6,367	4,700	5,191	5,508	3,049	2,762	2,657	2,649
53	5,418	5,901	4,499	5,763	6,750	5,270	5,270	5,409	5,916	3,382	4,255	3,078
54	5,141	5,501	4,262	5,801	6,519	5,242	5,053	5,292	2,586	5,229	4,888	5,400
55	5,075	5,512	3,859	6,139	6,650	5,116	4,972	5,325	2,857	2,422	2,400	2,428
56	5,253	5,792	3,559	6,468	7,612	4,639	5,034	5,404	3,239	3,542	5,100	1,985
57	4,903	5,030	4,524	5,602	6,005	5,280	5,319	5,524	2,454	..	..	..
58	5,628	5,170	3,586	5,378	5,845	4,912	4,818	5,036	3,889	3,682	5,950	2,170
59	4,429	4,972	3,344	4,771	5,165	4,378	4,944	5,417	3,603	1,020	..	2,040
60	4,754	5,654	3,443	6,518	7,942	3,568	4,677	5,484	2,929	2,610	3,300	1,920
61	4,346	4,371	4,297	5,300	4,802	5,499	4,913	5,236	3,619	2,449	2,505	2,310
62	4,959	5,252	3,751	5,519	5,903	4,750	5,081	5,487	3,052	2,184	..	..
63	4,673	5,560	3,279	5,069	5,885	4,525	4,713	5,488	2,386	..	..	..
64	4,886	5,419	3,908	5,221	5,747	4,696	4,880	5,232	2,413	..	..	..
65	5,207	5,207	..	4,312	4,312	..	5,323	5,323	..	5,600	5,600	..
66	5,070	5,162	4,235	4,102	3,970	4,235	5,311	5,311	..	..	..	..
67	4,517	5,257	1,560	..	..	..	5,257	5,257	..	1,560	..	1,560
68	4,754	4,489	6,345	6,345	..	6,345	4,717	4,717	..	..	..	..
69	5,030	5,226	4,442	4,518	4,670	4,442	5,337	5,337	..	..	..	..
70 and over	4,722	4,722	..	..	..	..	4,722	4,722	..	..	..	..

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

salaried employees the mean wage for males is \$6,100--about a third higher than that of salaried females. Among hourly employees, the mean wage of males is almost double that of females. Both male and female non-appropriated fund employees receive low wages, but even among this group the mean wage of males is about one-fourth higher than that of females.

About 60 per cent of the total employees receive between \$4,000 and \$6,000 per year in wages and salaries (Table 56). Sixty-six per cent of the male employees and 53 per cent of the female employees fall into this category. Slightly more than 26 per cent of the men and 6 per cent of the women receive more than \$6,000 per year.

TABLE 56

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA
RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE, SEPTEMBER, 1962
BY INCOME CLASS

Income Class	Employment		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$2,000	2.9	1.1	4.9
\$ 2,000- 2,999	11.9	3.9	20.3
3,000- 3,999	9.4	3.9	15.2
4,000- 4,999	32.3	27.5	36.7
5,000- 5,999	28.1	38.2	16.5
6,000- 6,999	10.0	14.6	4.8
7,000- 7,999	3.8	6.3	1.1
8,000- 8,999	1.8	2.9	.4
9,000- 9,999	.7	1.9	.1
10,000-10,999	.1	.1	.1
11,000-11,999	.2	.3	. .
\$12,000 and over	.1	.1	. .

Note: Totals do not necessarily equal 100 due to rounding.

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

Age

Persons between the ages of 44 and 58 years are paid higher than any other age group. This holds for salaried and non-appropriated fund workers but not for hourly workers. The highest significant mean wage for women is received at the age of 57, while that of men is at the age of 45. The high wage age for non-appropriated fund employees is 58, but due to the small number of employees at that age, the age of 39 is a better measure of average wage. Salaried employees receive their highest wage at the age of 60 with an annual salary of \$7,942 for men and \$5,568 for women. Hourly workers, on the other hand, seem to make near the same average wage after they become 25 years of age. This is because these persons are generally skilled craftsmen, and after attaining journeyman's status and pay grade, remain in this wage class until retirement.

The increasing salary with increasing age indicates that experience and age in non-hourly employment increases wages and salaries. This is a contributing factor to the employment stability at Fort Sill.

Marital Status

Married Fort Sill employees generally receive a higher wage than do the single or widowed (Table 57). Wives of servicemen tend to earn less than the wives of civil service personnel because the mobility of the military does not enable military wives to climb the seniority ladder. The average wage for military wives is \$3,443, about 11 per cent less than that of all wages of women. Wages of women at Fort Sill

TABLE 57

MEAN WAGE AND SALARIES OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA,
RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE, BY MARITAL STATUS, SEPTEMBER, 1962

Martial Status	Total Employment	Salaried	Hourly	Non- Appropriated Fund
Total	\$4,634	\$5,170	\$4,924	\$2,653
Single	4,165	4,804	4,190	2,448
Married	4,760	5,268	5,021	2,710
Widowed	3,715	4,617	3,640	2,376
Married and spouse working at Fort Sill	4,155	4,804	4,432	2,212
Married and spouse not working at Fort Sill	4,970	5,476	5,149	2,944
Spouse working at Fort Sill and employed				
1. A member of the armed forces	3,443	4,293	2,603	2,063
2. By Civil Service	4,745	5,110	4,621	3,277
3. By a non-appropriated fund	3,988	4,988	4,723	1,821

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

generally are basically supplementary to the family income rather than being the main source of the family income.

Widowed and single persons who generally receive their sole support from their job receive less than do married persons in all three budgetary units. Single persons are usually younger than married ones and do not have as much experience and seniority. Widowed employees are generally in the age bracket near retirement where the mean wage is not as high as in the high wage age group--44 to 58.

Handicapped Employees

Handicapped employees tend to earn a higher wage than those without handicaps (Table 58). The mean wage of handicapped employees is \$4,922, or about 5 per cent higher than that of nonhandicapped employees.

TABLE 58

MEAN WAGE AND SALARY INCOME OF HANDICAPPED CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE, SEPTEMBER, 1962

Item	Total Employment		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	\$4,929	\$5,266	\$3,885
Handicapped employees	4,922	5,017	3,682
Nonhandicapped employees	4,691	5,285	3,855

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

This can be partially explained by the greater skill level developed by some handicapped employees in order to compensate for their handicaps. The average annual wage for handicapped males is \$5,247 while that of handicapped females is \$3,719. Both handicapped men and handicapped women generally follow the same general wage pattern as nonhandicapped employees; they receive a higher wage in the salaried category than in the other two budgetary groups.

Length of Service

The stability of employment at Fort Sill¹ is partially explained by Table 59. Increases in an employee's length of service at Fort Sill increases average annual wages. The mean average wage for employees with less than one year of service at Fort Sill is \$4,634 while that of over thirty years service at Fort Sill is \$5,900. The same pattern prevails for length of total civil service indicating higher average wages for those with longer seniority (Table 60). This holds true for both males and females and in all three budgetary groups.

State of Previous Residence

The wages of persons originating in the Lawton area tend to be lower than the average wages of persons moving to the Lawton area for employment at Fort Sill. Salaried employees originating outside Oklahoma in most cases earn higher Fort Sill wages than do hourly employees (Table 61). The difference in the average wages of workers originating inside and outside of Oklahoma is partially explained by the relatively

¹Tables 41 and 42. See also Figure 2.

TABLE 59

MEAN WAGE AND SALARY INCOME OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA,
RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE, BY LENGTH OF SERVICE, SEPTEMBER, 1962

Years of Service at Fort Sill	Total Employment	Salaried	Hourly	Non- Appropriated Fund
Total	\$4,634	\$5,170	\$4,924	\$2,653
Less than 1 year	3,463	4,222	4,018	2,003
1	3,706	4,291	3,876	2,042
2	3,919	4,614	3,887	2,723
3	4,277	4,653	4,425	2,762
4	3,980	5,096	3,478	2,478
5	4,755	5,668	3,932	2,386
6	4,853	5,243	4,816	4,090
7	5,216	5,868	4,464	2,877
8	4,839	5,509	4,709	3,128
9	4,920	5,374	4,656	3,666
10	4,552	5,000	4,603	3,938
11	5,201	5,612	5,113	3,665
12	5,289	5,493	5,378	3,301
13	5,268	5,660	5,220	4,271
14	5,346	5,670	5,252	4,305
15	5,826	6,331	5,427	3,474
16	5,583	5,961	5,438	. .
17	5,909	6,422	5,687	3,700
18	5,257	6,034	5,285	2,860
19	6,062	6,633	6,052	5,218
20	5,533	5,955	5,565	. .
21	6,078	6,534	5,992	3,004
22	5,857	6,290	5,734	5,987
23	5,638	. .	5,638	. .
24	5,725	5,747	5,637	. .
25	4,821	5,885	5,470	2,460
26	5,508	. .	5,508	. .
27	5,687	6,427	5,391	. .
28	5,512	. .	5,512	. .
29	5,835	. .	5,835	. .
30	5,429	. .	6,344	3,600
Over 30	5,900	6,000	7,000	4,000

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

TABLE 60

MEAN WAGE AND SALARY INCOME OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA,
RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE, BY LENGTH OF TOTAL CIVIL SERVICE,
SEPTEMBER, 1962

Total Years of Civil Service	Total Employment	Salaried	Hourly	Non- Appropriated Fund
Total	\$4,634	\$5,170	\$4,924	\$2,653
Less than 1 year	4,043	4,132	4,075	3,234
1	4,684	5,151	3,944	4,477
2	3,820	4,357	3,486	693
3	4,476	4,621	4,253	3,951
4	4,161	4,462	3,810	. .
5	4,655	5,086	4,160	950
6	4,960	5,153	4,655	5,535
7	4,916	5,148	4,512	2,250
8	5,067	5,368	4,737	3,600
9	4,862	5,049	4,671	. .
10	4,965	5,128	4,774	. .
11	5,172	5,349	5,050	. .
12	5,430	5,530	5,387	4,200
13	5,147	5,668	4,862	. .
14	5,328	5,439	5,278	. .
15	5,546	5,874	5,258	. .
16	5,540	4,992	5,389	2,700
17	5,753	6,272	5,523	3,162
18	5,736	6,301	5,396	. .
19	5,664	5,742	5,622	. .
20	5,881	6,486	5,594	2,080
21	6,189	6,533	5,995	. .
22	5,886	6,578	5,739	2,700
23	6,154	7,716	5,941	. .
24	5,791	5,574	6,007	. .
25	5,181	5,941	5,083	2,670
26	5,889	6,330	5,791	. .
27	6,192	7,178	5,600	. .
28	6,625	6,627	6,625	. .
29	4,970	. .	6,384	3,556
30	6,061	6,457	5,270	. .
Over 30	6,000	4,800	7,000	4,000

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

TABLE 61

MEAN WAGE AND SALARY INCOME OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA,
RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE BY STATE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE,
SEPTEMBER, 1962

State of Previous Residence	Total Employment	Salaried	Hourly	Non-Appropriated Fund
Texas	\$6,546	\$6,801	\$5,836	\$. .
New Mexico	4,736	6,105	. .	2,000
Arizona	5,170	5,170	. .	. .
Arkansas	5,883	6,639	5,600	5,500
Louisiana	6,161	7,928	5,278	. .
Mississippi	6,600	6,600	. .	. .
Florida	6,490	. .	6,490	. .
North Carolina	11,935	11,935	. .	. .
Kentucky	5,980	. .	5,980	. .
Virginia	6,385	. .	6,385	. .
Kansas	5,230	6,270	4,191	. .
Nebraska	8,600	8,600	. .	. .
Missouri	5,996	4,670	7,322	. .
Ohio	5,845	. .	5,845	. .
Illinois	7,820	7,820	. .	. .
Maryland	6,302	. .	6,302	. .
District of Columbia	4,883	4,130	5,637	. .
Massachusetts	6,765	6,765	. .	. .
Washington	6,302	. .	6,302	. .
California	6,603	6,982	5,845	. .
Outside the United States	5,850	5,850	. .	. .

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

high paying jobs filled by persons migrating to the Lawton area; i.e., an education specialist from North Carolina received \$11,935 per year in 1962.

County of Previous Residence

The mean average wage for individuals who lived in a county different from their county of current residence are generally higher than the mean average wage of all Fort Sill employees (Table 62). Most of the civil service personnel who moved into the Fort Sill area for Fort Sill employment were in the hourly and salaried groups rather than the relatively low paying non-appropriated funds group. The filling of non-appropriated fund jobs with persons originating in Comanche County tends to lower the average wage of persons in Comanche County. Many of the employees moving into Lawton were skilled craftsmen, technicians, administrators, and educational specialists who would be recipients of wages customary for their level of skill.

County of Current Residence

Wage and salary disbursements of Fort Sill employees of counties of current residence, like employment in counties of current residence,² were sorted into two categories: recipients of wages living outside corporate limits and recipients of wages living inside corporate limits.

Comanche County residents employed at Fort Sill received \$10.6 million, or 82 per cent, of the wages paid at Fort Sill (Tables 63 and 64). Only 11.1 per cent of the payroll of Fort Sill is paid to residents

²Tables 49 and 50.

TABLE 62

MEAN WAGE AND SALARY INCOME OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA,
RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE, BY COUNTY OF PREVIOUS OKLAHOMA RESIDENCE,
SEPTEMBER, 1962

County of Previous Oklahoma Residence	Total Employment	Salaried	Hourly	Non- Appropriated Fund
Caddo	\$4,856	\$5,195	\$4,808	\$2,820
Cotton	5,122	4,916	5,572	. .
Grady	4,997	4,570	5,383	. .
Kiowa	5,280	5,221	5,338	. .
Stephens	5,047	4,780	5,536	1,800
Tillman	4,899	4,967	4,368	3,000
Jackson	6,263	6,769	5,433	. .
Adair	7,051	. .	7,051	. .
Beckham	4,722	. .	4,722	. .
Bryan	7,820	7,820	. .	. .
Canadian	6,267	. .	6,267	. .
Carter	5,298	4,907	5,688	. .
Cleveland	6,261	6,261	. .	. .
Creek	7,425	7,425	. .	. .
Custer	5,949	. .	5,949	. .
Garfield	6,220	9,995	5,591	. .
Greer	4,654	4,130	5,179	. .
Jefferson	5,717	4,840	6,594	. .
Le Flore	5,845	. .	5,845	. .
Love	8,080	8,080	. .	. .
McIntosh	6,448	. .	6,448	. .
Major	5,830	5,830	. .	. .
Marshall	8,195	. .	8,195	. .
Muskogee	5,695	5,132	6,822	. .
Oklahoma	6,045	6,043	5,533	7,902
Okmulgee	6,323	6,557	5,387	. .
Ottawa	5,658	. .	5,658	. .
Payne	6,472	6,472	. .	. .
Pittsburg	5,065	. .	5,065	. .
Rogers Mills	5,637	. .	5,637	. .
Rogers	5,637	. .	5,637	. .
Seminole	5,616	. .	5,616	. .
Sequoyah	6,094	. .	6,094	. .
Tulsa	5,539	6,285	4,794	. .

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

TABLE 63

WAGE AND SALARY INCOME OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA,
RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE, BY RESIDENCE INSIDE AND
OUTSIDE CORPORATE LIMITS, SEPTEMBER, 1962
(Thousands of Dollars)

County	Living Inside Corporate Limits	Living Outside Corporate Limits	Total
Total	\$11,023	\$1,038	\$12,051
Comanche	9,893	731	10,624
Caddo	504	135	639
Cotton	210	55	265
Grady	32	32	64
Kiowa	28	10	38
Stephens	201	52	253
Tillman	19	18	37
Other ^a	126	5	131

^aIncludes no response.

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

TABLE 64

DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE AND SALARY INCOME BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF THE
CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THE FORT SILL MILITARY RESERVATION,
RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE, SEPTEMBER, 1962

County	Income (Thousands)	Per Cent
Total	\$12,051	100.0
Comanche	10,624	88.2
Caddo	639	5.3
Cotton	265	2.2
Grady	64	0.5
Kiowa	38	0.3
Stephens	253	2.1
Tillman	37	0.3
Other	131	1.0

Note: Totals might not add to the total due to rounding.

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

of surrounding counties. Caddo, Cotton, and Stephens counties account for the greatest portion of the remaining wages and salaries. The remaining counties receive only 1.5 per cent of the civilian payroll of Fort Sill.

Mean average wages paid to residents of these counties is generally higher to residents of incorporated towns (Table 65). In the four counties supplying the greatest proportion of the Fort Sill labor force --Comanche, Caddo, Cotton, and Stephens--the average wage and salary income for those living outside corporate limits is greater only in Cotton and Stephens counties.

Almost 92 per cent of the Fort Sill civilian payroll goes to residents of incorporated towns. Most of this goes to residents of Comanche County (Table 65). Lawton residents receive almost 73 per cent of the total Fort Sill payroll. Other Comanche County towns receive about 9 per cent of the total Fort Sill payroll.

About half of the wages received by Comanche County residents was in the form of salaries, about 43 per cent of the wages paid to Comanche County residents was for hourly work, and about 7 per cent was paid to non-appropriated fund employees (Table 66). Over 96 per cent of the non-appropriated fund wages went to residents of Comanche County, while 92 per cent of the salaried wage payments, and 82 per cent of the hourly wages, were paid to residents of Comanche County.

Summary

The mean annual wage for all civilian employees at Fort Sill was \$4,634. Salaried employees had a mean average wage of \$5,170, or about

TABLE 65

TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES AND MEAN WAGE AND SALARY OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES
AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA, RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE,
LIVING INSIDE CORPORATE LIMITS, SEPTEMBER, 1962

County or City	Total (Thousands)	Per Cent of Total Fort Sill Payroll ^a	Mean
Total Comanche County	\$10,624	88.2	\$4,644
Lawton	8,750	72.6	4,659
Cache	215	1.8	5,372
Fletcher	319	2.6	4,831
Sterling	146	1.2	4,283
Elgin	164	1.4	4,829
Indiahoma	10	0.1	3,282
Chattanooga	5	0.0 ^b	5,387
Geronimo	41	0.3	4,067
Faxon	5	0.0 ^b	2,454
Fort Sill	145	1.2	3,215
Other ^c	93	0.6	5,721

^aTotals do not necessarily equal 100 due to rounding.

^bLess than 0.1 per cent.

^cIncludes individuals who indicated they lived in Comanche County in a town, but did not specify which town.

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

TABLE 66

WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS PAID TO CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES
OF FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA, RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE,
SEPTEMBER, 1962, BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
(Thousands of Dollars)

County	Income	Salaried	Hourly	Non-Appropriated Fund
Total	12,951	5,596	5,494	791
Comanche	10,624	5,172	4,538	751
Caddo	639	198	412	25
Cotton	265	90	172	. .
Grady	64	4	60	. .
Kiowa	38	12	26	. .
Stephens	253	94	159	. .
Tillman	37	26	11	. .
Other ^a	131	. .	116	15

^aIncludes no response

Source: Compiled from data in questionnaire.

4 per cent higher than the average annual wage of \$4,924 received by hourly workers, and almost double the \$2,653 received by non-appropriated fund employees. In all three budgetary units, women received less than did men, single persons less than married ones, and persons with greater lengths of civil service more than those with less seniority.

Mean wages of persons who have migrated to Lawton either from a different Oklahoma county or from a different state were greater than mean wages of those who originated in that area. This is partially explained by the filling of skilled jobs in construction and lower managerial jobs with persons in the area who are able to perform these functions, while higher management, educational specialists, and professional persons, in many cases, had to be recruited from other parts of Oklahoma or from other states.

Of the \$12,051,000 Fort Sill payroll covered in this study, \$10,64,000, or 88 per cent, was paid to residents of Comanche County. Of the remaining 12 per cent, almost half was paid to residents of Caddo County, and the remainder to residents of other surrounding counties.

Residents of the City of Lawton received almost 73 per cent of the total Fort Sill payroll, and residents of the other towns in Comanche County received about 10 per cent of the Fort Sill payroll. Residents of Lawton received a mean average annual wage of \$4,644, compared to the mean of all employees of \$4,634.

About 96 per cent of the wages paid to non-appropriated fund employees was paid to residents of Comanche County while 92 per cent of the salaried and 82 per cent of the hourly wages were paid to residents of Comanche County.

CHAPTER VI

PERSONAL INCOME

Most estimates of county or Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area income in recent years have been made in the framework of the annual personal income estimate series of the National Income Division of the United States Department of Commerce. The state personal income estimates prepared by the National Income Division are the most adequate measures available of personal income for the state as a whole. These estimates are published each August in the Survey of Current Business.

State personal income is the current income received by the residents of the states from all sources, inclusive of transfers from government and business but exclusive of transfers among persons. For purpose of the present conceptual discussion, much of the ground can be covered simply by amplifying the elements of this formal single sentence definition.

First, however, it is well to take note of two major aspects of the personal income concept:

1. It is a before tax measure. Personal income is defined gross of income taxes, other personal taxes, and various types of so called "non-tax payments" made by individuals to the Federal, State, and local governments.
2. Allowance is made for nonmonetary income, or income received in kind rather than cash. At present, this makes up about 4 per cent of the personal income for the country as a whole, although there is considerable variation in this regard by states.¹

¹U.S. Department of Commerce, Personal Income by States Since 1929 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1956), p. 57.

Personal income differs from national income by the exclusion of those portions of income earned in current production which are not paid out to persons and by the inclusion of certain items not arising in current production--chiefly transfer payments and government interest.

Personal income is broken into wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, proprietor income, property income, and transfer payments. Personal contributions for social insurance are subtracted.

Wage and Salary Disbursements

Wages and salaries have constituted from 60 to 70 per cent of the national personal income since 1929. In Oklahoma, wages and salaries have accounted for 50 to 63 per cent of the total personal income.²

Wage and salary disbursements consist of the monetary remuneration of employees commonly regarded as wages and salaries inclusive of executives' compensation, commissions, tips and bonuses, and of the value of payments in kind which represent income to the recipient. They are measured before deductions for social security contributions, union dues or other purposes. All disbursements in the current period are covered, including any payments retroactive to past periods.³

Estimates of wage and salary income are more reliable than estimates of property and proprietor income. The considerable size and weight of wages and salaries in the total income flow imparts a large measure of reliability to the over-all estimate of personal income.

One of the main problems of county income estimation involves the allocation of that portion of personal income estimated for the state as

²Table 3, Chapter I.

³Personal Income, p. 60.

a whole to a particular county. The allocation process involves taking into consideration such things as geographic, industrial, institutional, and other differences, so that the data accurately reflect that area.

The present study will use a modified version of a methodology developed by T. Harry McKinney in 1954 and 1955 of estimating the wage and salary disbursements for Comanche County, Oklahoma, and will be consistent with the methodology developed by the National Income Division in "Sources and Methods of Estimation," contained in the January 1959 issue of Survey of Current Business, and in Economic Base Survey of the Potomac River Service Area, published in 1961.

The main modification of McKinney's methodology has been in the emphasis of published and unpublished Oklahoma Employment Security Commission data at the expense of Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance data published in County Business Patterns. At the time of McKinney's study, 1955, the O.E.S.C. data were not as complete as at present. "Effective January 1, 1956, an employer is subject to this act [Oklahoma Employment Security Act] when he has four or more employees in each of twenty different calendar weeks within one year."⁴ When McKinney's study was made, O.E.S.C. coverage was restricted to employers who hired eight or more employees in any twenty week period.

The Private Sector

The private sector consists of farms, mining, contract construction, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance and

⁴Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, County Employment Data, 1960-1961 (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, 1962, p. 1.

real estate, transportation, communication and public utilities, services, and other income. This sector has accounted for from 40 to 55 per cent of the total personal income in Oklahoma from 1945 to 1961.

Farms.--Due to the lack of O.E.S.C. data in the Farm sector, this study will use a method developed by the National Income Division in its regional studies.

County wages and salaries in farming were measured by allocating the state totals of farm wages as estimated annually by the U.S. Department of Agriculture according to the county distribution of cash wages reported in the quinquennial censuses of agriculture. . . . A sizable portion--about one fifth--of the state totals consisted of wages in kind. Our procedure assumes pay in kind to form the same proportion of cash pay in each county.⁵

This is the same methodology used by T. Harry McKinney in his 1955 estimate of wages and salaries in Oklahoma counties.

The procedure for obtaining the estimate for each county involved two steps. First divide the amount of cash payments for hired farm labor for each county by the sum of the data for all counties. The result is the percentage allocator for all counties.⁶

While the farm employment and wage data are thus subject to some error, their effect upon total wage and salary income will not be large because of the smallness of the agricultural wage employment in the Lawton S.M.S.A.

The last available agricultural census is that of 1959. This census listed the amount of wages paid hired labor on farms and ranches in the State of Oklahoma in 1959 to be \$32,043,546 and that paid in

⁵Robert E. Graham, Jr., "Measuring Regional Market Growth," Survey of Current Business, Vol. 39, No. 1 (January, 1959), p. 18.

⁶Thomas H. McKinney, "Methods of Estimating Wages and Salaries in the Counties of Oklahoma" (unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, 1955), p. 34.

Comanche County to be \$367,029.⁷ The allocator is computed as follows:
 $\$367,029 \div \$32,043,546 = .01145$. The allocator .01145 multiplied by the
 1960 National Income Division estimate of agricultural wages for Oklahoma,
 \$36,000,000, yields \$412,200. $[\text{.01145} \times \$36,000,000]$

Nonagricultural wages and salaries.--County data are not available for both firms with more than four employees and firms with less than four employees from a single source. The Oklahoma Employment Security Commission provides data for all firms with four or more employees, while data for firms with less than four employees are provided by the O.A.S.D.I. in County Business Patterns. These two sources will enable the estimation of county wages and salaries for the following industries: Mining, Construction, Manufacturing, Public Utilities, Transportation and Communications, Trade, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, Services, and Other Industries with less bias than would occur if either of the sources were used alone.

Firms with four or more employees.--The Oklahoma Employment Security Commission provides for the 77 Oklahoma counties plus a multiple county category which includes all personnel, including salesmen along with other "roving employees" that have no permanent place to work. This category also includes employees whose place of work could not be determined.⁸

The estimation of wages and salaries for industries within counties requires that a portion of multicounty wages and salaries be assigned

⁷U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Agriculture: 1959. Oklahoma, Vol. I, Part 36 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961), pp. 180-181.

⁸County Employment Data, 1960-1961, p. 2.

to Comanche County. This involves two distinct steps. First, divide the total county wages and salaries as reported by the O.E.S.C. by the total wages and salaries for the state for the industries being considered. The quotient becomes the allocator for the assignment of that portion of multiple county wages and salaries that should go to Comanche County. The allocator is then multiplied by the state totals by industry in order to compute Comanche County's share of the multiple county wages and salaries.

Second, the multiple county portion is added to the amount reported by the O.E.S.C. for Comanche County (Table 67). This yields the total amount of wages and salaries accounted for by firms with four or more employees for Comanche County.

Firms with less than four employees.---The estimation of wages and salaries for firms with less than four employees involves using data published in County Business Patterns, First Quarter, 1959. This involves five steps. First, divide the total annual wages computed from County Business Patterns by the total number of employees for Comanche County. This provides the average annual wage as reported by County Business Patterns. Second, the average wage (\$2,882 for Comanche County in 1959) is then multiplied by the mid-point of the number of firms in the zero-to-three employees column of the county table of the County Business Patterns. (This mid-point is 1.5.) This yields the estimated amount of wages and salaries accounted for by firms with less than four employees by industry for Comanche County. Third, the state total wages and salaries as reported by the O.A.S.D.I. is used to determine what per cent of total wages and salaries by industry are accounted for by Comanche County by

TABLE 67

DETERMINATION OF WAGE AND SALARY INCOME BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES
FOR FIRMS WITH FOUR OR MORE EMPLOYEES,
COMANCHE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA, 1960

Industry	Comanche County (000)	Allocator for Multiple County	Total Multiple County (000)	Portion Allocated to Comanche Co. (000)	Total (000)
Mining	\$ 715.5	.003	\$35,164.9	\$ 35.2	\$ 750.6
Construction	3,223.2	.022	14,937.3	328.6	3,551.8
Manufacturing	4,211.8	.012	1,212.5	14.6	4,226.4
Public utilities, transportation and communications	3,445.0	.017	7,491.8	127.4	3,572.4
Wholesale and retail trade	10,610.1	.025	18,960.5	474.0	11,084.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,238.0	.024	1,885.4	45.2	2,283.3
Service	2,964.0	.028	1,468.5	35.2	2,999.3

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, County Employment Data, 1960-1961 (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, 1962), pp. 15, 18, and 30.

industry. The Comanche County total wages and salaries is divided by the state total for each industry. The quotient becomes the percentage allocator which can be used to assign to Comanche County that portion of the wages and salaries that are generated by firms with less than four employees. Fourth, the total wages and salaries for firms with four or more employees is subtracted from the state estimate of wages and salaries for the concerned industries made by the National Income Division. The difference represents the amount of total wages and salaries that are accounted for by firms with less than four employees.

Fifth, this difference is then multiplied by the allocator determined in step three in order to obtain the amount of wages and salaries going to smaller firms (Table 68). The wages and salaries for firms with less than four employees is then added to the wages and salaries for firms with four or more employees to give the total county wages and salaries for each industry considered (Table 69).

The Public Sector

Government is the largest source of wage and salary payments in Oklahoma. The U.S. Bureau of the Census defines government workers as "persons who worked for any governmental unit (federal, state or local) regardless of the activity which the particular agency carried on."⁹

Government was the largest source of wage and salary payments in Oklahoma each year, 1950-1960, annually accounting for about one-fifth

⁹U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population: 1960, Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961), p. xxiii.

TABLE 68

DETERMINATION OF WAGE AND SALARY INCOME FOR FIRMS HAVING LESS THAN
FOUR EMPLOYEES, SELECTED INDUSTRIES, COMANCHE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

Industries	National Income Estimate for State (Millions)	OESC Wage Total (Millions)	Amount for Firms with Less Than 4 Employees (Millions)	Small Firm Allocator for Comanche Co.	Amount Accounted for by Small Firms (Thousands)
Mining	254	256	. .	. .	. .
Construction	162	144	18	.025	450
Manufacturing	396	413	17	.074	1,258
Public utilities, transportation and communications	199	206	7	.015	105
Wholesale and retail trade	491	410	81	.044	3,564
Finance, insurance and real estate	112	95	17	.020	340
Service	244	106	138	.021	2,898
Other	8	5	3	.016	48

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, County Business Patterns, First Quarter, 1959 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961), pp. 101-107, 114.

TABLE 69
 WAGES AND SALARIES FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES FOR
 COMANCHE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA, 1960

Industry	Firms with Less than Four Employees (000)	Firms with Four or More Employees (000)	Total Wages and Salaries (000)
Mining	\$. .	\$ 751	\$ 751
Construction	450	3,552	4,002
Manufacturing	1,258	4,226	5,484
Public Utilities, transportation and communications	105	3,572	3,677
Wholesale and retail trade	3,564	11,084	14,648
Finance, Insurance, and real estate	340	2,283	2,623
Services	2,898	3,000	5,898
Other	48	. .	48

Source: Tables 67 and 68.

of the state personal income.¹⁰ Nationally, government wages and salaries accounted for 16.9 per cent of total wages and salaries in 1960.

The National Income Division estimates government wages and salaries in four categories: Federal Civilian, Federal Military Net Payrolls, State and Local School, and State and Local Non-School Payrolls.

There is no single source of county data on employment or payrolls for all four government categories. Prior to 1950, all employees of the State of Oklahoma were excluded from O.A.S.D.I. Currently, Oklahoma firemen and policemen are covered by other forms of retirement.

Government workers are excluded from the Oklahoma Employment Security Act; therefore, the O.E.S.C. data do not provide a basis for allocating National Income Division estimates of government wages and salaries. The O.E.S.C. does have available Total Federal Government Civilian Wages by County for the whole state, and they do have unpublished estimates of the number of state employees and average wages in each of the major labor market areas.

The Census of Population contains county data on the number of employed persons classified as "government workers" and defines these government workers as persons working for any level of government, federal, state, or local.

Federal Civilian Wages and Salaries.--Federal civilian wages amounted to 5.5 per cent of the total personal income in Oklahoma. This

¹⁰Table 3.

employment includes all nonmilitary personnel of the United States government. The total Federal civilian wages and salaries for the years 1961-1962 was furnished for the State of Oklahoma and Comanche County by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission. These data are found in Table 70.

Federal Military Net Payrolls.--The federal military net payroll in Comanche County consists of total military payroll of Fort Sill Military Reservation as no other military installation is located in the area. The total military payroll for calendar year 1960 was \$71.3 million.¹¹

State and Local School.--State and local school employees include both professional teachers and nonteaching personnel. The County Superintendent of Education furnished total educational expenditures on payrolls for each of the county school districts. The total wages and salaries for all employees of the city and county and state school systems are shown in Table 71. This includes the payroll of Cameron State Agricultural College, a state junior college.

State and Local Non-School.--The Oklahoma Employment Security Commission estimated the mean average income for state employees to be \$376.35 during the month of March, 1962. When adjusted to an annual basis, this, when multiplied by the number of state employees in Comanche County (302), yields the yearly estimate for state employees--\$1,364,000.

The City of Lawton reported its 1960 payroll to be \$967,319. (Table 72). This figure includes all city employees, including firemen

¹¹Courtesy of Fort Sill Public Information Office.

TABLE 70
 WAGES AND SALARIES OF FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES IN
 OKLAHOMA AND COMANCHE COUNTY, ANNUALLY, 1949-1961

Date	State of Oklahoma	Comanche County
1956	\$ 185,608	\$ 12,624
1957	190,712	12,717
1958	217,203	15,203
1959	224,377	15,346
1960	234,219	15,520
1961	249,988	17,143

Source: Courtesy of Oklahoma Employment Commission.

TABLE 71

TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES PAID TO STATE AND LOCAL SCHOOLS,
BY SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1960-1962

Year	Lawton	Rest of Comanche County	Total Public Schools	Cameron State Agricultural College	Total State and Local Schools
1960	\$3,568,575	\$849,236	\$4,417,811	\$427,000	\$4,844,811
1961	4,286,600	918,206	5,204,806	459,000	5,663,806
1962	4,782,400	959,088	5,741,488	510,000	6,251,488

Source: Courtesy of Comanche County Superintendent of Education and Cameron State Agricultural College.

and policemen. Comanche County reported a payroll of \$426,751 in 1960. Total state and local nonschool wages and salaries amounted to \$2,758,000 in 1960.

Total government wages and salaries in Comanche County amounted to \$94.4 million in 1960 (Table 73). Of this, almost 77 per cent was paid to members of the armed services, about 16 per cent for federal civilian workers, and about 8 per cent for state and local employees.

Other Industries

This category of wages and salaries consists of Agricultural and similar service establishments, Forestry, Fisheries, and the Rest of the World. "These industries are quite small and the data for estimating their state distributions not very satisfactory."¹² Agricultural Services

¹²Personal Income, p. 99.

TABLE 72
ANNUAL PAYROLL, CITY OF LAWTON AND COMANCHE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA,
1950, 1960 and 1962

Year	Lawton	Comanche County ^a
1962	\$1,181,258.00	\$460,281.42
1960	967,319.00	426,750.99
1950	735,600.00	604,800.00
Per cent change, 1950-1960	22.1	7.9

^a Not including Lawton.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census of Government (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1957); data for 1960 and 1962, courtesy, City Planner, City of Lawton, Lawton, Oklahoma.

TABLE 73
TOTAL GOVERNMENT WAGES AND SALARIES,
COMANCHE COUNTY, 1960

Item	Wages and Salaries (000)
Total	\$94,423
Federal military	71,300
Federal civilian	15,520
State and local	7,603
Comanche County Nonschool	427
Lawton Nonschool	967
Oklahoma Nonschool	1,364
Total school	4,845
Local Schools	4,418
Cameron Junior College	427

Sources: Federal military payroll, courtesy of Fort Sill Public Information Office. Other data adapted from Tables 71 and 72.

comprises about half this category. This category has accounted for about one-tenth to one-fifth of 1 per cent of the total personal income of the whole nation in the decade of the 1950's.

The nature of this category and the lack of data force the use of the population allocator for Oklahoma. This accounted for about three-tenths of 1 per cent of the total wage and salary disbursements in 1960.

Other Labor Income

Other labor income comprised 2.5 per cent of the total personal income of Oklahoma in 1960. Other labor income "consists of supplementary types of income paid out or accruing in the current period."¹³ These payments include pay to military reservists, compensation for injuries, and employer contributions and private pension plans, health and welfare and group insurance plans and "other minor items."

Little data are available on the local level concerning this aggregate. Such data as are available are incomplete and inconclusive. The estimate for Comanche County is assumed to be in proportion to wages and salaries paid in Comanche County as a percentage of wages and salaries paid in the state. The allocator may be determined by dividing the total wage and salary income by the state wage and salaries. The quotient becomes the allocator. The allocator multiplied by the National Income Division's estimate becomes the estimate for the county.

¹³Personal Income, p. 61.

Personal Contributions for Social Insurance

Personal contributions for social insurance consist of "explicit deduction items."¹⁴ These items include employee contributions to Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance, railroad retirement insurance, state unemployment insurance, public retirement systems, and premiums paid on government life insurance. These payments for the most part are withheld from the employees payroll or, in the case of self employed persons, tendered with their federal income tax payments.

These data are found in Handbook of Labor Force Data for Selected Areas of Oklahoma, 1950-1961. To obtain the allocator, first divide the amount of covered employment in Comanche County by that of the total of all 77 Oklahoma counties. The quotient becomes the allocator.

Personal contributions for social insurance are deducted from personal income, because they are not received in the current period. "Admittedly the difference in treatment accorded withheld taxes and social insurance taxes is somewhat arbitrary."¹⁵

Summary

Total wage and salary disbursements for Comanche County in 1960 were \$132 million (Table 74). This figure was determined by the calculation of allocators for Farms, Mining, Contract Construction, Manufacturing, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities, Services, and Other Industries. These allocators were determined so that the larger firms

¹⁴Ibid., p. 65.

¹⁵Ibid.

TABLE 74

WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS, AND OTHER LABOR INCOME,
COMANCHE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA, 1960

Item	1960 (Thousands of Dollars)
Wage and salary disbursements	131,950
Farms	396
Mining	751
Contract Construction	4,002
Manufacturing	5,484
Wholesale and Retail Trade	14,648
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2,623
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	3,677
Services	5,898
Government	94,423
Federal civilian	15,520
Federal military	71,300
State and local	7,603
Other Industries	48
Other labor income	5,497

Source: Tables 67, 68, and 69.

with four or more employees would not distort the wage and salary estimation. Both firms with four or more employees and less than four employees were considered in the estimation of the wages and salaries for those industries.

Government wages and salaries were determined from published and unpublished materials and did not have to be estimated. Other labor income was allocated in proportion to amount of covered employment in Comanche County.

CHAPTER VII

PERSONAL INCOME (CONTINUED)

Nonlabor income consists of the personal income accounts of proprietors' income, property income, and transfer payments. Employers' contribution to social insurance is subtracted to produce the estimate.

Proprietors' Personal Income

Proprietor's income measures the net business earnings of unincorporated enterprises, consisting almost entirely of sole proprietorships and partnerships, but including also producers' cooperatives and other numerically minor forms of noncorporate business.¹

Proprietors' income as a per cent of total personal income has declined in Oklahoma over the past fifteen years. It was illustrated in Table 3 that in 1947, proprietors' income accounted for 29 per cent of the total personal income in Oklahoma, and in 1960 it accounted for about 17 per cent of the total personal income.

This 17 per cent of total personal income in the State of Oklahoma consists mainly of income going to sole proprietorships and partnerships. This includes professional men--such as physicians, dentists, and attorneys--farmers, tradesmen in self-employment status,

¹U.S. Department of Commerce, Personal Income by States Since 1929 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1956), p. 61.

and entrepreneurs in nonfarm business. Proprietors' income measures the net business earnings of owners of unincorporated enterprises.

Measurement of proprietor's income is considerably more difficult and less accurate than that of wages and salaries. Estimates of these two types of personal income are confronted with basic data situations that differ significantly.²

Wage and salary disbursements were largely measured by the tabulations of governmental and business records of employee disbursements. These data are the result of "general purpose statistical collections (such as the various census of industry and business) and a by-product of administrative programs, principally the state unemployment insurance figures."³

There is no comparable body of data for the estimation of income for unincorporated proprietors of business enterprise that is as complete as data on wages and salaries. Much of the data that does exist relate to the number and median incomes of selected self-employed persons and are contained in the 1950 and 1960 Census of Population. The Department of Commerce, in the January 1959 Survey of Current Business, and in the Potomac River Service Area study, used the census data. The 1960 census defines self-employed workers as:

Persons who worked for profit or fees in their own business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm. Included here are owner operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments as well as small merchants, independent craftsmen and professional men, farmers, peddlers, and other persons who conducted enterprises of their own. Persons paid to manage businesses owned by

²Ibid.

³Ibid.

other persons or by corporations on the other hand are classified as private wage and salaried workers (or in the same few cases as government workers).⁴

This study will be consistent in the definition of self-employed persons as stated above, but will deviate from the methodology used in the Potomac River Study by depending on the Oklahoma state income tax returns by county to determine some of the allocators.

Farm Proprietors' Income

The National Income Division derives farm proprietors' income from ". . . a combined annual income-expense statement covering the gross income from farming and production expenses of all operations in each state."⁵ Net Farm Income is estimated for each state by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and published in Farm Income Situation. Net Farm Income is estimated by subtracting total production expenses from the sum of total value of goods sold, government payments, value of home consumption and gross rental value of farm dwellings. Although all of these data are available on the state level, the value of home consumption and gross rental value of farm dwellings are not available for counties. The value of crops sold and government payments are available on the county level through the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service for Comanche County.

An allocator can be derived by using Adjusted Gross Farm Income. Adjusted Gross Farm Income is determined by adding government payments

⁴U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population: 1960, General Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961), p. XXIII.

⁵Personal Income, p. 117.

to the value of agricultural products sold. The Adjusted Gross Farm Income of Comanche County is divided by the Adjusted Gross Farm Income of the State of Oklahoma (Table 75). The quotient becomes the allocator.

The allocator is then multiplied by the net farm income as estimated by the Department of Agriculture in Farm Income Situation. This estimate is the source of the National Income Division's estimate of Farm Proprietors' Income. The product yields the amount of farm income assigned to Comanche County for 1960. $(.014 \times \$269,800,000 = \$3,787,695.)^6$

An alternative, but less satisfactory, method of estimating farm proprietor's income can be determined by multiplying the state total farm proprietors' income as estimated by the National Income Division by an allocator derived from individual state income tax returns from farming and livestock operators in Oklahoma. This estimate overestimates farm income in the counties of Tulsa and Oklahoma because of the large number of absentee landlords living in those counties. The state income tax allocator, in the year 1959, yielded an allocator of .011 compared to .014 determined by the adjusted gross farm income method for the year 1960.

Nonfarm Proprietors' Income

Nonfarm proprietors' income can be determined by using state income tax returns. Table 76 shows proprietor income by class for both Comanche County and Oklahoma. The mean percentage of proprietor income

⁶U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Income Situation, August, 1962, p. 31.

TABLE 75

ADJUSTED GROSS FARM INCOME, STATE OF OKLAHOMA AND COMANCHE COUNTY,
1959 and 1960
(Thousands of Dollars)

Item	1959			1960		
	State of Oklahoma	Comanche County	Per Cent ^a	State of Oklahoma	Comanche County	Per Cent ^a
Adjusted gross income	601,600	7,131	1.19	692,100	9,716	1.40
Value of products sold	577,200	6,675		667,200	8,991	
Government payments	24,400	457		24,900	726	

^aComanche County as a per cent of State of Oklahoma.

Source: Courtesy Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service and U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Income Situation State Estimates 1949-1961 (Washington: Government Printing Office, August, 1962), p. 31.

TABLE 76

INDIVIDUAL STATE INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR PROPRIETOR'S INCOME
IN COMANCHE COUNTY AND OKLAHOMA FOR SELECTED YEARS
(Dollars)

Item	1952		1954		1955	
	State of Oklahoma	Comanche County	State of Oklahoma	Comanche County	State of Oklahoma	Comanche County
Professional	1,370,559	15,589	1,964,235	23,276	2,190,879	27,976
Proprietors and partnerships	797,140	34,636	1,025,261	32,799	1,095,295	39,275
Manufacturing and processing	325,762	1,109	509,230	128	399,565	3,075
Public utilities and transportation	22,565	577	23,596	362	19,853	281
Service	92,740	4,254	117,175	1,915	115,604	2,198
Food	44,446	1,478	60,344	3,762	75,262	1,213
Contracting	283,562	5,442	350,909	9,443	391,236	4,165
Real estate and investments	265,601	1,443	335,480	3,717	256,769	3,995
Total	3,202,375	64,528	4,386,230	75,402	4,544,413	82,178
Comanche County as a per cent of State total	2.02		1.72		1.81	

TABLE 76--Continued

Item	1957		1958		1959	
	State of Oklahoma	Comanche County	State of Oklahoma	Comanche County	State of Oklahoma	Comanche County
Professional	2,844,976	48,203	3,163,181	52,552	3,288,987	69,686
Proprietors and partnerships	1,114,320	47,281	1,338,482	63,192	1,084,599	41,395
Manufacturing and processing	336,071	3,953	412,377	5,383	433,120	7,577
Public utilities and transportation	23,812	1,283	16,579	1,485	14,048	845
Service	146,274	3,937	188,944	6,833	184,806	5,732
Food	55,634	4,221	66,815	4,762	44,181	1,979
Contracting	398,061	15,701	407,596	23,294	352,080	13,412
Real estate and investments	309,626	7,109	408,741	12,873	314,398	10,319
Total	5,268,774	131,688	6,002,715	168,374	5,716,219	150,945
Comanche County as a per cent of State total	2.50		2.81		2.64	

Source: Oklahoma Tax Commission.

taxes paid to the State of Oklahoma by residents of Comanche County is 2.2 per cent.

The allocator may be determined by dividing the total proprietors' taxes paid by residents of Comanche County by the state total proprietors' income the latest year that these data are available. The quotient becomes the allocator.

Total proprietors' income in the Lawton S.M.S.A. was \$16.6 million in 1960 (Table 77). Over three-fourths of total proprietors' personal income is received by nonfarm proprietors.

TABLE 77
PROPRIETORS' INCOME FOR COMANCHE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA, 1960
(Millions of Dollars)

Item	State of Oklahoma Proprietors' Income	Allocator	Comanche County Proprietors' Income
Proprietors' Income	755		16.6
Farm	270	.0140	3.8
Nonfarm	485	.0264	12.8

Source: Tables 75 and 76.

Property Income

"The state estimates of property income consist of rental income of persons, dividends, and personal interest income."⁷ These are in both monetary terms and imputed terms. Property income has increased

⁷Personal Income, p. 63.

from 10.3 per cent of the total personal income in Oklahoma in 1947 to 12.9 per cent in 1960.

The national estimate of property income has been distributed to the states largely on the basis of computations based on data released by the Internal Revenue Service and the Census of Population. These tabulations have recorded the amount of property income reported through individual federal income tax returns. This is probably the weakest segment of the personal income account. Because of the nature of this simple system of allocation, property income estimates have a much lower reliability than do the other types of state income flows.

The National Income Division reports that property income is probably the most difficult type of income to measure and requires considerably more estimation than other aggregates.⁸ Basic data are limited or missing. Existing data are deficient. As a result the accuracy of these state estimates is limited.

Paucity of county data on property income laws constitutes a particularly acute problem in the field of local area income estimation. This situation has required the use of indirect methods of estimation and has resulted in comparatively weak --probably the weakest of the major components--estimates of rents, dividends, and interest for small areas.⁹

The Oklahoma Tax Commission furnished data on collections of state income taxes for noncorporate firms and individuals. These data were sorted into various categories according to how persons received

⁸Ibid., p. 123.

⁹U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Base Survey of the Potomac River Service Area (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961), p. 70.

their income. Two of the Oklahoma Tax Commission classifications--Real Estate and Investments, and Miscellaneous--approximate the categories covered in property income. Real Estate, Investment and Financial Institutions includes real estate dealers and developers, insurance and rental agencies, investment companies, loan and finance companies, royalty and lease brokers, and capitalists. The Miscellaneous group includes all persons receiving investment income, housewives, retired farmers, estate administrators, executors, trustees, guardians, and unknown and miscellaneous income.

A property income allocator can be determined by summing the Real Estate and Investments and Miscellaneous classifications, and dividing the total tax collected from Comanche County by the state total of the sum of these classifications. The quotient becomes the allocator (Table 78). This allocator is then multiplied by the National Income Division estimate of Oklahoma's Property Income. (.017 x 554 = \$9.42 million.)

Transfer Payments

Transfer payments account for about 8 per cent of the personal income in the State of Oklahoma. Transfer payments are generally defined as "receipts of persons from government and business (other than government interest) for which no services are rendered currently."¹⁰

Government transfer payments are measured on all three levels of government--federal, state, and local. These payments are to:

¹⁰Personal Income, p. 64.

TABLE 78

STATE INCOME TAX PAID ON REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS,
STATE OF OKLAHOMA AND COMANCHE COUNTY, SELECTED YEARS, 1952-1959

Tax Years	State of Oklahoma	Comanche County	Per Cent Paid by Comanche County
1950	\$1,006,148	\$12,290	.012
1952	923,989	9,028	.098
1954	1,383,499	13,937	.010
1955	1,465,623	18,924	.013
1957	1,783,411	23,760	.013
1958	1,684,517	33,314	.020
1959	1,583,530	26,557	.017

Source: Courtesy Oklahoma Tax Commission.

- (1) individuals not in return for current services and
- (2) private non-profit institutions such as hospitals and charitable and welfare organizations.

Under the first category are included such items as old age and survivors benefits, unemployment benefits, pensions under public employee retirement systems, direct relief, and pension, disability, and related payments to former members of the Military Establishment.

Business transfers consist of distributions of business output to persons for which no services are received. Included under this heading are such items as individuals' bad debts to business, corporate gifts to private non-profit institutions, cash prizes, and personal injury payments by business other than to employees.¹¹

A study of transfer payments by Oklahoma County was made in 1956 by Paul E. Nelson.¹² Nelson found that about two-thirds of the transfer payments in Oklahoma consisted of: (1) direct relief; (2) veterans payments; and (3) Old Age Survivors benefits. There are reasonably accurate estimates of these three main parts of the total transfer payments. Table 79 shows transfer payments by type from 1950-1961. Table 80 shows Nelson's conclusion that these three parts of transfer payments are dominant to be still valid. Transfer payment estimation will follow the basic outline as the unpublished work sheet of the National Income Division. This work sheet outline is presented in Tables 79 and 80.

Federal

Federal transfer payments constituted 64 per cent of the transfer payments in Oklahoma in 1960. These sources of transfer payments

¹¹Ibid.

¹²Paul E. Nelson, "Methods of Estimating Transfer Payments in Oklahoma Counties" (unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1956).

TABLE 79

TRANSFER PAYMENTS IN OKLAHOMA, 1950-1961
(Millions of Dollars)

Item	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Total transfer payments	234	202	214	234	238	263	279	310	338	365	386	424
Federal	149	112	111	120	135	151	159	184	214	231	248	283
Old-age and survivors' insurance benefits	7	16	19	28	35	48	57	77	91	113	125	145
State and veterans' unemployment insurance benefits	10	6	7	8	14	11	11	13	24	18	22	31
Railroad benefits (unemployment and retirement)	4	3	4	5	7	6	7	7	8	9	10	10
Federal civilian pensions	3	3	4	5	5	5	6	7	9	10	12	13
Government life insurance benefits	43	15	11	11	10	9	9	9	10	10	10	13
Payments to nonprofit institutions	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Military retirement	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Veterans' pensions and compensation	40	38	39	41	43	47	47	50	55	57	59	63
Other	37	27	20	19	19	21	20	18	16	11	6	5
State and local	74	79	88	97	88	95	101	106	104	112	115	119
Government pensions	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	5	6	6
Direct relief	72	77	86	95	85	91	97	101	98	105	107	111
Other	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	2
Business	11	11	15	16	14	16	18	20	20	22	23	22

Source: Courtesy of U.S. Department of Commerce, National Income Division.

TABLE 8C

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OKLAHOMA TRANSFER PAYMENTS, 1960
(Millions of Dollars)

Item	Oklahoma Transfer Payments	Per Cent Distribution
Total transfer payments	386	100.0
Federal	248	64.2
Old age survivors insurance benefits	125	32.4
State and veterans unemployment insurance	22	5.7
Railroad benefits		
Federal civilian pensions		
Payments to nonprofit institutions		
Military retirement	3	7.8
Veterans pensions and compensation	59	15.3
Other	6	1.6
State and Local	115	29.8
Government pensions	6	1.6
Direct relief	107	27.7
Other	3	7.8
Business	23	6.0

Source: Table 79.

consisted of: Old Age and Survivors' Insurance benefits, State and Veterans Unemployment Insurance benefits, Railroad benefits (unemployment and retirement), Federal Civilian Pensions, Government Life Insurance benefits, payments to nonprofit institutions, military retirements, veterans' pensions and compensation and other Federal Government Transfer Payments. Table 80 shows the relative importance of these benefits for 1960.

Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance Benefits.--Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance Benefits payments made by county are available from the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission. Table 81 shows the total number of O.A.S.D.I. recipients, the dollar amount of O.A.S.D.I. benefits for the years 1954-1961, and the percentage of the state O.A.S.D.I. benefits accounted for by Comanche County.

State and Veterans Unemployment Benefits.--State and Veterans Unemployment includes payments made by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission for unemployment benefits, extended funds to individuals who had exceeded all rights to state benefits after June 30, 1960 (this became effective in Oklahoma on April 9, 1961) and payments made from federal funds under Title IV of the Veterans Readjustment Act of 1952. This program expired in January, 1960.

These data can be found from 1954-1961 in the Annual Report to the Governor made by the O.E.S.C. Table 82 shows the total state and veterans unemployment benefits for Comanche County and the State of Oklahoma. This shows that the total state and veterans unemployment in Comanche County for 1960 was \$255,995. This represented 1.3 per cent of the total State and Veterans Benefits payments.

TABLE 81

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING OLD AGE SURVIVORS AND DISABILITY
INSURANCE BENEFITS AND DOLLAR BENEFITS PAID,
COMANCHE COUNTY AND THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA,
1954-1961

Date	Number of Old Age Survivors Claims		Dollar Amount of OASDI Benefits Paid		
	State of Oklahoma	Comanche County	State of Oklahoma (Thousands of Dollars)	Comanche County	Per Cent Accounted for by Comanche County
1954	74,598	1,269	642	38.9	1.65
1955	88,148	1,515	810	48.3	1.67
1956	103,479	1,861	1,021	58.1	1.76
1957	131,219	2,306	1,355	72.0	1.76
1958	151,049	2,698	1,744	99.2	1.76
1959	166,271	2,850	1,885	111.5	1.70
1960	183,159	3,215	2,186	126.1	1.73
1961	210,020	3,727	2,570	148.9	1.73

Source: Courtesy Oklahoma Employment Security Commission.

TABLE 82

TOTAL STATE, FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND VETERANS UNEMPLOYMENT
BENEFITS FOR OKLAHOMA AND COMANCHE COUNTY, 1954-1961

Date	State of Oklahoma ^a	Comanche County ^a
1954	\$13,854,238	\$167,267
1955	11,552,543	212,013
1956	10,528,998	180,919
1957	13,107,645	255,414
1958	21,003,649	300,405
1959	16,088,922	188,697
1960	19,696,595	255,995
1961	26,639,927	314,132

^aThis total includes:

Payments made from federal funds under Title XV of the Social Security Act which became effective January 1, 1955, for federal employees. Also includes the extension of Title XV funds to ex-servicemen effective October 27, 1958.

Extended payments made from federal funds to individuals who for any week of unemployment after June 30, 1960, had exceeded all rights to state and/or Title IV benefits. Effective in Oklahoma, April 9, 1961.

Payments made from federal funds under Title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1952. This program expired in January, 1960.

Source: Computed from Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Annual Report to the Governor (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, 1954-1961).

Railroad Retirement Benefits.--Data on railroad retirement benefits by counties are not available. In the absence of these data, an allocator can be determined if it is assumed that retirement payments follow the same pattern of railway employment. The decennial Census of Population gives the number of railway and express workers per county and as a state total. There were 41 railway and express workers in Comanche County in 1960. Oklahoma had a total railway and express employees of 6,878. The allocator is determined by dividing the county's employees by the total for the state. The quotient becomes the allocator. ($41 \div 6,878 = .006$)

Federal Civilian Pensions.--"This component includes payments made to, or on behalf of former employees of the Federal Government covered by the civil service retirement and disability fund and by special contributory and noncontributory retirement systems."¹³

In the absence of federal pension payments figures for Comanche County, an allocator was determined by using federal payrolls. Federal pension payments will be distributed in approximately the same proportion as federal payrolls. The total number of federal civilian payrolls in Comanche County was divided by the total number of federal civilian payrolls in the state (Table 70). The quotient becomes the allocator. The allocator multiplied by the National Income Division's estimate of Oklahoma federal pensions assigns to Comanche County its share of government pensions. ($\$12,000,000 \times .0663 = \1.812 million)

Payments to Nonprofit Institutions.--This component consists of five parts:

¹³Personal Income, p. 131.

. . . Payments to non profit educational institutions for (1) special wartime training programs and research and development, (2) tuition, supplies and equipment for veterans under the GI bill, and (3) nurses' training; and payments to non profit hospitals for (4) hospital construction under grants by the U. S. Public Health Service and (5) cases handled under the emergency maternity and infant care program of the war and early post war years.¹⁴

The lack of data on Payments to Nonprofit Institutions necessitates the crudest and simplest method of allocation from the state to the county level. The method herein used is that of population--an allocator that is used only when alternative choices do not exist. This allocator is determined by dividing the population of Comanche County by the population of Oklahoma for the latest census year. The quotient ($90,803 \div 2,338,284 = .039$) is the allocator. The allocator is then multiplied by the National Income Division's estimate of Payments to Nonprofit Institutions in Oklahoma for 1960. The result ($.039 \times \$1,000,000 = \$39,000$) is that portion of the state estimate of payments to nonprofit institutions allocated to Comanche County.

Military Retirement.--Military personnel tend to retire around major permanent military installations both for social and economic reasons. These retired persons may use military hospitals, post exchanges, commissaries, and other facilities available to the active duty military persons at little or no cost.

The National Income Division estimates state military retirement by using an allocator extrapolated from the 1940 estimates of military retirement pay.

¹⁴Ibid., p. 134.

. . . this component was allocated for the years 1929-1940 by state data supplied by the armed services covering the pay of military reservists as well as military retirement. While this allocator was thus suitable for neither military reserve nor military retirement pay, the errors in the 2 series should be approximately off setting. The 1940 estimates of military retirement pay were extrapolated to latter years by changes in the civilian population by states.¹⁵

Retired military payments are made from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Records are not kept by county. The Fourth Army Area Headquarters maintains a roster of retired officers in the Fourth Army Area. This roster lists the person retired by name and rank. It is arranged neither in alphabetical nor geographical order.

The Adjutant General's section at Fort Sill keeps records of all military personnel retiring at Fort Sill since 1958. Through this roster, commissary and post exchange data the Adjutant General's section estimated that considerably more than the 895 persons retired since 1958 were living in the Fort Sill area. They estimated this figure to be between 1,500 and 1,800 retirees.

The retired roster at Fort Sill lists 372 officers and 523 enlisted men of various grades that have been retired at Fort Sill since 1958 and are still living near Fort Sill. These retirees are shown by rank, average years of service, and retirement income for that amount of service in Table 83.

Total retirement pay for the 895 officers and enlisted men residing in the Lawton area amounts to \$2,863,444 per year. Although this figure is quite close to the estimate for total state military retirement made by the National Income Division, retired persons tend to take

¹⁵Personal Income, p. 132.

TABLE 83

NUMBER OF ARMY OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN RETIRED AT FORT SILL AND STILL LIVING IN LAWTON AREA SINCE 1958, BY RANK, AVERAGE YEARS OF SERVICE, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL RETIREMENT PAY

Rank	Number	Average Years Served	Per Cent of Base Pay	Average Annual Retirement Pay
Officers:				
Major General	1	30	75	\$12,156
Brigadier General	2	30	75	10,572
Colonel	32	30	75	8,868
Lt. Colonel	81	28	70	6,516
Major	101	24	60	4,536
Captain	57	20	50	3,156
1st Lieutenant	10	20	50	2,470
2nd Lieutenant	2	20	50	1,884
Chief Warrant Officer	86	25	67	3,960
Enlisted Men:				
E 9	16	24	60	3,168
E 8	21	24	60	2,736
E 7	256	23	57	2,412
E 6	135	22	55	1,920
E 5	70	20	50	1,440
E 4	19	20	50	1,140
E 3	6	20	50	840
E 2	0	20	50	648
E 1	0	20	50	624

Source: Fort Sill Adjutant General's Section.

advantage of their retirement rights that are available at major military installations and take advantage of federal civilian employment at Fort Sill.¹⁶

Veterans Pensions and Compensation.--Data are not available on payments made to veterans. The 1960 Census of Population does, however, give the number of veterans living in Oklahoma and in Comanche County. In the absence of other data it was assumed that veterans' benefits would be paid to a county in proportion to the total number of veterans living in that county. There were 290,623 veterans living in Oklahoma at the time of the 1960 census. Of these, 17,349, or 2.4 per cent, of the veterans lived in Comanche County.¹⁷

Other federal transfer payments are assumed to be in proportion to the population and population allocator will be used in the absence of a better method.

State and Local Government

State and local governments account for 28.1 per cent of the transfer payments in Oklahoma. These payments include government pensions, direct relief, and other state and local transfer payments. The

¹⁶Robert E. Graham, Jr., of the National Income Division, stated that military retirement pay "is one of the weakest components in the state income series. . . . In view of the tendency for retired military personnel to concentrate in certain areas, the figures do not seem unreasonable to me. . . . Accordingly, I would use the figures [\$2.9 million] you have developed." Letter from Robert E. Graham, Jr., July 5, 1963.

¹⁷United States Census of Population: 1960, pp. 151 and 206.

largest of these payments is direct relief. Direct relief accounts for 26.2 per cent of the total transfer payments in Oklahoma.

State and local government pensions.--Pensions to state and local government employees account for 1.6 per cent of the total Oklahoma transfer payments. These payments are made to some but not all retired persons on the payroll of the county, state, and city. Since 1950 the insurance provisions of the Social Security Act have been extended to various governmental employees in Oklahoma.

The 1950 amendments covered many jobs in state, county, and municipal employment. In 1954 the coverage was extended to professional employees already under the Teachers Retirement System of Oklahoma. In 1956 O.A.S.D.I. coverage was extended to nonprofessional employees of school systems. Local firemen and policemen are covered on a social security type of retirement plan.¹⁸

An allocator was determined for state and local government pensions on the basis of the proportional number of state and local employees in Oklahoma that reside in Comanche County. This allocator was determined by dividing the total Comanche County, state, and local employment as reported by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission by the total number of Oklahoma state and local employees. The quotient is the allocator. This allocator, multiplied by the National Income Division estimate for the state, yields the estimate for Comanche County.

The City of Lawton and Comanche County were asked to furnish data on persons retired from their employment. The City of Lawton does not have a nonsocial security retirement system except for firemen and

¹⁸Oklahoma Department of Public Welfare, Annual Report, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1961 (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Department of Public Welfare, 1961), p. 7.

TABLE 84
DIRECT RELIEF DISBURSEMENTS MADE BY
OKLAHOMA PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT
1950-1961

Date	State of Oklahoma	Comanche County
1950 ^a	\$ 76,552,422	\$ 996,793
1951 ^a	71,918,911	943,025
1952 ^b	76,966,567	1,000,092
1953 ^b	96,685,068	1,187,847
1954 ^c		
1955 ^d	86,485,877	1,134,990
1956 ^b	93,523,901	1,266,713
1957 ^e	98,456,363	1,361,715
1958 ^f	99,957,317	1,434,179
1959 ^f	100,960,661	1,446,512
1960 ^f	114,399,854	1,657,499
1961 ^g	110,929,696	1,672,025

^aIncludes old age assistance aid, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and disabled.

^bIncludes all of above, and includes surplus food commodities.

^cNot available.

^dComponents not listed.

^eIncludes all of above and general payments from February to June.

^fIncludes all items in footnote e, plus average retail value of surplus commodities.

^gNo commodities were issued in 1961.

Source: Computed from Oklahoma Department of Public Welfare, Annual Report, Fiscal Years Ending 1950-1961 (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Department of Public Welfare, 1950-1961).

policemen. Other city and county employees receive Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance benefits.

Direct relief.--Direct relief includes aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, aid to the disabled, Old Age Assistance, general assistance, child welfare, and crippled children. These payments are made through the Oklahoma Department of Public Welfare. The payments by county are reported yearly in the Annual Report of the Oklahoma Department of Public Welfare. Table 84 shows the total direct relief payments for the years 1950 to 1961. Other transfer payments will be allocated on the basis of population.

Business Transfer Payments

"Business transfer payments consist of distributions of business output to persons for which no services are rendered."¹⁹ This includes individuals' bad debts to business, corporate gifts to private nonprofit institutions, cash prizes, and personal injury to persons other than employees. Business transfer payments accounted for 6 per cent of the total personal income in Oklahoma in 1960.

Data are not available on the local level for the estimation of business transfer payments. This lack of data forced the use of the population allocator. Total transfer payments were estimated to be \$11,791,000 in 1960 (Table 85).

¹⁹Personal Income, p. 64.

TABLE 85
TRANSFER PAYMENTS, COMANCHE COUNTY, 1960
(Dollars)

Item	State of Oklahoma (Millions)	Allocator	Comanche County (Thousands)
Total transfer payments	386	. .	11,791
Federal	248	. .	8,090
Old age and survivor insurance benefits	125	. .	2,186
State and veterans unemployment insurance benefits	22	. .	256
Railroad benefits (unemployment and retirement)	10	.006	60
Federal civilian pensions	12	.066	792
Government life insurance benefits	10	.024	240
Payments to nonprofit institutions	1	.039	39
Military retirement	3		2,863
Veterans pensions and compensation	59	.024	1,416
Other	6	.039	234
State and Local	115	.022	2,804
Government pensions	6		732
Direct relief	107		1,658
Other	3	.039	117
Business	23	.039	897

Personal Contributions for Social Insurance

Contributions made by individuals under the various social insurance programs are excluded from personal income by handling them as an explicit deduction item. Payments by both employees and self-employed are included in the series.

An allocator may be determined by dividing the number of workers covered by state unemployment insurance in Comanche County as reported by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission by the total number of workers covered by state unemployment compensation in Oklahoma. The quotient becomes the allocator.

Personal Income in Comanche County, 1960

Total personal income is determined by adding the components computed in this chapter and in Chapter VI. These include wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, proprietors' income, property income, and transfer payments less the deduction for personal contributions to social insurance.

This organization of the component estimates is consistent with the organization used by the National Income Division in estimating the personal income for the nation and for the several states. Table 86 presents this arrangement of component estimates and shows the total personal income for Comanche County in 1960 to be \$173.1 million.

Table 86 also shows the percentage distribution of this personal income. Wage and salary disbursements account for 76.3 per cent of the total personal income. This is greater than the 60.5 per cent of the

TABLE 86

PERSONAL INCOME AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION IN COMANCHE COUNTY,
OKLAHOMA, 1960

Item	Personal Income (000)	Percentage Distribution
Personal income	\$173,058	100.0
Wage and salary disbursements	131,950	76.3
Farms	396	.2
Mining	751	.4
Contract construction	4,002	2.3
Manufacturing	5,484	3.2
Wholesale and retail trade	14,648	8.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,623	1.5
Transportation, communications and public utilities	3,677	2.1
Services	5,898	3.4
Government	94,423	54.6
Federal civilian	15,520	9.0
Federal military	71,300	41.2
State and local	7,603	4.4
Other industries	48	a
Other labor income	5,497	3.2
Proprietors' income	16,584	9.6
Farm	3,780	2.2
Nonfarm	12,804	7.4
Property income	9,420	5.5
Transfer payments	11,791	6.8
Less personal contributions to social insurance	2,184	1.3

^aLess than .1 per cent.

Note: Totals do not necessarily equal 100 due to rounding.

Oklahoma personal income that was accounted for by wage and salary disbursements in 1960.²⁰ Manufacturing receives 3.2 per cent of the personal income in Comanche County compared to about 9.2 per cent for the State of Oklahoma. Wages and salaries paid to farm workers amounted to .2 per cent in Comanche County compared to 18 per cent for the State of Oklahoma. Total government wages and salaries accounted for 54.6 per cent of the total income for Comanche County and only 15.3 per cent for the State of Oklahoma.

Although a great deal of comparison can be made between the distribution of personal income in Comanche County and that of the State of Oklahoma, it would appear that much of this comparison would be distorted by the large proportion of the wages and salaries that were generated by the armed forces or civilian employees of the armed forces. Military payrolls alone account for 41.3 per cent of the total personal income of the Lawton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Per Capita Personal Income, Comanche County, 1960

"The state estimates of per capita income are derived by division of total personal income by total population."²¹ The per capita measure is particularly helpful in making geographic and temporal comparisons of mean average personal income on an annual basis. Per capita income for Comanche County is determined by dividing total 1960 personal income by the population as estimated by the United States Census of Population in 1960.

²⁰Table 3.

²¹Personal Income, p. 65.

In 1960, the \$1,905 per capita income of Comanche County was lower than the national per capita income of \$2,215 and higher than the \$1,841 per capita income for Oklahoma.²² It must be borne in mind, however, that the population of Comanche County is not a typical one. The large number of single persons due to the high proportion of servicemen stationed at Fort Sill might distort the per capita income picture of the Lawton S.M.S.A. and tend to overstate it. Transfer payments due in part to the large number of retired military personnel helped to increase the per capita personal income of this area.

Fort Sill's Direct Contribution to Personal Income

Chapters II and VI show that Fort Sill dominated the industrial composition and employment structure of Comanche County. This estimate shows Fort Sill to be the dominant contributor to personal income in the area.

Fort Sill's contribution to Lawton's personal income is assumed to be total military payrolls, total civilian employees payroll at Fort Sill, and the total amount of retired military payments. These three figures represent the only measurable components of personal income that are generated directly by Fort Sill. (Table 87) Fort Sill's direct contribution to personal income in 1960 was \$88 million, or 51 per cent of the total personal income of Comanche County.

TABLE 87

FORT SILL'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO PERSONAL INCOME
IN COMANCHE COUNTY, 1960

Item	Amount (Thousands of Dollars)
Federal military payrolls	71,300
Civilian payroll of Fort Sill	14,000
Military retirement	2,863
Total	88,163

CHAPTER VIII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this study has been to estimate the personal income of the Lawton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area within the conceptual framework developed by the National Income Division of the United States Department of Commerce. The study was also concerned with the estimation of the direct effect on Comanche County personal income that was generated by military and civilian payrolls and military retirement payments, at Fort Sill Military Reservation.

This involved an institutional analysis and description of the Lawton S.M.S.A. and an examination of its labor force. The main source of employment in the Lawton S.M.S.A. is Fort Sill. Fort Sill's civilian employees alone comprise 13 per cent of the total number of employed civilians in the Lawton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. In order to more accurately see the impact of the Fort Sill employees on Comanche County's personal income, a separate study of these employees was undertaken. The analysis of the Fort Sill labor force was centered around an investigation of the commuting patterns and income structure of all full time civilian employees.

The methods developed for the institutional analysis of the area and work force were based primarily on published data and empirical

study and observation. The data used in this section of the study were based on the various volumes of census data published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, County Business Patterns, First Quarter, 1959, published by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and published and unpublished data supplied by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission and by the Oklahoma Tax Commission. In addition, local government and business records were made available.

The methods developed for the analysis of the structure, commuting patterns, and income structure of the Fort Sill labor force were dependent upon a questionnaire sent to all full time civilian employees at Fort Sill. Ninety-six per cent of these questionnaires were completed, processed, and tabulated to give what is probably the first statistical analysis of the civilian Fort Sill work force.

The methods developed in the section of the study concerned with estimating the personal and per capita income in the Lawton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area were based mainly on published data, but special tabulations and unpublished data were also utilized extensively.

This study differs from other studies in regional income estimation in that it has combined an analysis of the industrial composition of the area with an analysis of the work force of its dominant employer --Fort Sill--and has attempted to determine the total direct effect of this dominant employer on county personal income.

Comanche County was opened to settlement in 1901, after having been a reservation for Plains Indians. The population of the county has consistently grown since its settlement, even though the population of

the surrounding counties has declined. The area has had a 150 per cent increase in its population since 1940.

Fort Sill has been one of the dominant influences on Lawton, having been established as an outpost from which to police hostile Plains Indians during the chaotic Indian Wars that followed the Civil War. It has changed from cavalry outpost to artillery school to guided missile center in the sixty-three years of the current century. Fort Sill has dominated the economy of Lawton, employing in 1962 approximately 2,700 civilian employees and having a troop complement that currently averages 23,000.

During the first three decades of its settlement, Lawton served as an agricultural town. It provided a market for farmers and served as a center of distribution. Since the mid-thirties, the agricultural base has shifted so that currently the basic source of nonmilitary employment is in trade, service employment, and contract construction. These three industries constitute about 33 per cent of the employed persons in Comanche County. Lawton has only a small amount of manufacturing and almost no wholesaling facilities.

Business and industrial activity in Lawton are centered around retailing, service trade, and contract construction--industries which serve the needs of the military personnel and nonmilitary employees of Fort Sill.

The dominant source of employment in Lawton is the three levels of government. Employees of the federal, state, and local governments perform more than 25 per cent of the civilian jobs in Comanche County.

Of the 2,700 civilian employees at Fort Sill, 96 per cent answered the questionnaire upon which Chapters IV and V are based. These employees (60 per cent men and 40 per cent women) are employed in three budgetary groups--salaried employees, hourly employees, and non-appropriated fund employees. The majority of the women are salaried employees and most of the men are hourly workers. Non-appropriated fund employment accounted for slightly less than 12 per cent of the total civilian employment.

Less than one-fifth of these civilian employees live outside the corporate limits of some town. Over 82 per cent of these civilian employees live inside the city limits of some Comanche County town and an additional 6 per cent live outside city limits in Comanche County. The remaining 12 per cent of the employees live in the counties adjacent to Comanche County.

Almost all the employees are indigenous to Comanche County or the seven counties adjacent to Comanche County. Of the 12 per cent of the employees that moved to their present location for employment at Fort Sill, only 3.5 per cent came from out of state.

About 27 per cent of the female employees at Fort Sill are wives of servicemen stationed at Fort Sill, and are employed in the same types of jobs as other women at Fort Sill.

The employment at Fort Sill is relatively stable. The median age of all employees was 42 years in 1962. The average age of men was 44 years compared to 39 for women. The median number of years worked at Fort Sill is seven. However, 50 per cent of the civilian workers have been employed at Fort Sill between five and twenty years.

Wages and salaries paid to Fort Sill civilian employees amounted to \$14.3 million in 1962. Full time employees answering the questionnaire received slightly more than \$12 million, not including overtime and shift differentials. The mean annual wage was \$4,634 for all employees; \$5,170 for salaried employees; \$4,924 for hourly employees; and \$2,653 for non-appropriated fund employees. In all three budgetary units, women received less than did men, single persons less than married ones, and persons with greater lengths of civil service more than those with less seniority. Most of this income is paid to residents of Comanche County. The residents of the City of Lawton receive about 73 per cent of the total Fort Sill payroll. Residents of other organized towns in Comanche County receive an additional 10 per cent. Residents of Comanche County received \$10.6 million in the form of civilian wages and salaries from Fort Sill in 1962.

The estimation of county income involved determining, in most cases, the best alternative choices of allocators. The final decision as to which allocator was the most valid was seldom arbitrary. In most instances the allocators were selected because they accurately reflected the component being estimated.

Wages and salaries were estimated by using Oklahoma unemployment insurance data to estimate wages for covered workers--that is, employees of firms with four or more employees. Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance data were used to estimate the wages of employees of firms with less than four employees. These two figures were combined to provide an estimate of wages and salaries that included both employees of firms with less than four employees and firms with four or more employees.

Agricultural farm wages were estimated by the selection of an allocator based upon data found in the Census of Agriculture. Wages and salaries of government employees were available for Comanche County and did not have to be estimated.

Total wage and salary disbursements for Comanche County amounted to \$132 million in 1960. This was almost 80 per cent of the county's total personal income.

Proprietors' personal income of \$16.6 million was estimated from two sources. Farm proprietors' income was estimated from data supplied by the Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service. Adjusted gross farm income was used to determine allocators to allocate the net farm income as estimated by the Department of Agriculture in Farm Income Situation. Nonfarm proprietors' personal income was estimated through allocators determined from the payment of state income taxes by unincorporated firms.

Property income of \$9.4 million was estimated from state income tax returns. An allocator was derived from real estate and investment and miscellaneous individual income taxes to estimate this component.

Transfer payments of \$11.8 million were estimated by using the data that were available for Comanche County for some of the accounts and then determining allocators for those categories for which data were not available. Data were available for Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance payments, state and veterans unemployment insurance benefits, direct relief, and state and local government pensions. Military retirement was estimated through the retirement rosters at the Fort Sill Military Reservation. About 70 per cent of all transfer payments were

in direct relief, Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance benefits, and state and veterans unemployment insurance benefits. None of these figures had to be estimated. All were available from the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission and the Department of Public Welfare.

State unemployment insurance data, Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance data, state and local government, federal payrolls, and transfer payments data provide allocators or estimates for about 90 per cent of the personal income of Comanche County. Data from these sources enable the reasonable and realistic estimation of the pattern of distribution of wages and salaries in Comanche County, Oklahoma.

Comanche County personal income was \$173.1 million in 1960. Of this, 76 per cent was received as wages and salaries, 3 per cent as other labor income, 9 per cent as proprietors' income, 5 per cent as property income, and 6 per cent in the form of transfer payments.

Per capita personal income--the total personal income divided by the population--was \$1,905 in 1960 for Comanche County. This is slightly above the state average per capita income of \$1,841 and lower than the national per capita income of \$2,215 in 1960.

Fort Sill provided \$88 million, or 51 per cent, of the total personal income of the county in the form of military and civilian payrolls and military retirement pay.

This estimate enabled the writer to estimate the effect of Fort Sill on the income flow of Oklahoma. Approximately 51 per cent of the wage and salary income and transfer payments are generated at Fort Sill. Additionally, the estimate is sufficiently accurate to enable the federal government, in time of national emergency, to determine disguised

unemployment in the Lawton area. The data developed in this study would be especially useful in determining the effect on Lawton of either an expansion of Fort Sill or a reduction in the size of Fort Sill. This study could aid the city in planning for the future; it could aid businessmen in market analysis and in the estimation of growth or stagnation of the area over time.

APPENDIX

HEADQUARTERS
U. S. ARMY ARTILLERY AND MISSILE CENTER
Fort Sill, Oklahoma

AKPSICV

30 August 1962

SUBJECT: Survey of Fort Sill Civilian Employees

TO: See Distribution

1. Fort Sill has been selected as one of a number of Governmental agencies to participate in an economic research project. This survey is being conducted by the State Universities of Oklahoma and is part of an important national project. Full-time Civil Service employees and employees of the Post Exchange and Non-Appropriated Fund Activities are being asked to fill out the attached questionnaire.

2. A sufficient number of questionnaires will be furnished by the Civilian Personnel Section for distribution to each employee.

3. The completed questionnaires will be returned to the Civilian Personnel Section within 10 days after receipt. Those employees who are away on leave and do not return within the 10-day period will not be required to complete the questionnaire.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

/s/ Lowell G. Bronsak

1 Incl
as

LOWELL G. BRONSAK
Capt, AGC
Asst Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

A thru D: 5
Plus E4, E5, F2, F7, G4,
G6, G7, G9: 5
Post Exchange (2)
Civ Pers Sec (10)
AG Files (2)
AG Pub Sup Br (50)
AG O&E (1)

HEADQUARTERS
U. S. ARMY ARTILLERY AND MISSILE CENTER
Fort Sill, Oklahoma

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR COMPLETION OF QUESTIONNAIRE, "SURVEY OF FORT SILL CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES"

TO: All Civilian Employees, Fort Sill, Oklahoma

1. Fort Sill has been selected as one of a number of Governmental agencies to participate in an economic research project. This is being conducted by the State Universities of Oklahoma and is part of an important national project. (Full time Civil Service Employees, and employees of the Post Exchange and Non-Appropriated Fund Activities are being asked to fill out the questionnaire attached.) The information you provide will be kept in confidence. Only the totals will be used in the survey.

2. Directions. Read each statement on the attached two page questionnaire carefully. In some cases it will be obvious that the question does not apply to you. If the question does not apply, do not attempt an answer. Several questions can be answered "yes" or "no." Where this is the case, draw a circle around the correct word. Some questions can be answered by filling in the space provided with a number. When using a number for your answer, be sure you are using the right number of years, miles, minutes, etc. Other questions ask for a one or two word answer. For instance, question 4i asks for your position title. Simply print your official position title.

3. Return the completed questionnaire to your supervisor within five days after receipt, he in turn will arrange to have it delivered to the Civilian Personnel Section, Bldg 922, for tabulation not later than 10 September 1962.

FORT SILL CIVILIAN ECONOMIC IMPACT SURVEY

1. CURRENT ADDRESS:

- a. Print the name of the county in which you live _____
- b. If you live in a town, print its name _____
- c. If you do not live in a town, then give distance and location from nearest town. (Example: 2 miles SW Lawton)

(Miles) (Direction) (Town)

- d. How long have you lived at above location? ____Years, ____Months
- e. Do you (Check One): ____Rent, ____Own, ____Live with relatives
2. ADDRESS WHEN INITIALLY HIRED AT FT SILL: (Note: if same as above, write in "Same" and skip questions 2a, b, and c, below.)

(City) (If rural, list direction and distance from nearest town)

(County) (State)

- a. At this location did you (Check one): ____Rent, ____Own
____Live with relatives
- b. If this residence was a farm give its size: _____ acres
- c. Was the main reason for moving from this location to get you closer to work (Check one): ____Yes, ____No
3. TRAVEL TO WORK DATA:

- a. What is the driving distance from your home to your place of employment (one way, based on route normally taken) ____Miles.
- b. How long does it normally take? _____Minutes
- c. How do you normally get to work? (Circle one):
AUTO BUS SCOOTER WALK If other, specify _____
- d. Do you belong to a car pool? (Circle one): YES NO

4. EMPLOYMENT DATA:

- a. If you are a Civil Service employee, write your level opposite your status:

Graded:	GS _____	Step in Grade _____
	W _____	Step in Grade _____
	L _____	Step in Grade _____
	S _____	Step in Grade _____
	Other _____	

- b. What is your annual basic salary? \$ _____ (Do not include overtime or premium (holiday pay))
- c. Are you a Non-appropriated Fund Activity Employee? (Circle one)
YES NO
- d. How long have you worked at Fort Sill? _____ Years _____ Months
- e. How long have you worked at your present grade? _____ Years
_____ Months
- f. What is your total Civil Service Employment (excluding Military Service): _____ Years _____ Months
- g. Are you a "handicapped" employee? (Circle one) YES NO
- h. Were you employed in the Lawton area before being hired at Fort Sill? (Circle one) YES NO
- i. What is your position title? _____

5. PERSONAL DATA:

- a. What is your age? _____ Years only
- b. What is your sex? (Circle one) MALE FEMALE
- c. Are you: (Circle one) SINGLE MARRIED WIDOWED
- d. IF MARRIED, is your spouse: (Circle one if appropriate)
A member of the Armed Forces, or
Employed by Civil Service, or
Employed by a Non-Appropriated Fund Activity
- e. IF MARRIED, is your spouse employed at Fort Sill? (Circle one)
YES NO
- f. Have you completed elementary school? (Circle one) YES NO
- g. Have you completed high school? (Circle one) YES NO

- h. If your answer to either 5f or 5g above is "NO", list the highest grade you completed. _____
- i. If you have attended college, circle highest level that you completed: DID NOT COMPLETE FIRST YEAR OF COLLEGE FRESHMAN
SOPHOMORE JUNIOR SENIOR MASTER'S DOCTORATE
6. PRINT NAME (Do not sign) _____
Last name First Middle initial

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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The primary source of the data relating to the number and type of firms in the organized Comanche County towns outside of Lawton were collected by the writer by visiting each town and tabulating the active business establishments by type. The source for all data relating to civilian employees at the Fort Sill Military Reservation was the questionnaire completed in September, 1962 by each civilian employee. The commuting patterns and other social-economic data and the wage data for these employees were determined from the questionnaires.

Discussions with business, military, and civic leaders in Lawton and at Fort Sill during a six week period of residence in Lawton also contributed primary data for this study.

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Correspondence

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